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GROMYKO WRITES IN KOMMUNIST ON DISARMAMENT

LD071516 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 80

["The Way We See It" program--"Highlights" of the "first part" of an article by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, as carried in an unspecified issue of KOMMUNIST]

[Text] Thirty-five years ago on 5 August 1945, when there was no question about Japan's defeat in World War II, the Americans dropped an atomic bomb in Hisoshima. Three days later the bomb was dropped on another Japanese city, Nagasaki. As a result of the blast and exposure to radiation, a total of (?215,000) people died. That is about half the population of these two cities. Today there are 1.3 million atomic bombs like the one used on Japan. The current nuclear potential is enough to destroy everything living 15 times over, yet the arms race continues. Is it humanity's fate to be destroyed in a nuclear catastrophe?

The Soviet Union's position on disarmament and the relaxation of international tensions was explained in an article by Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko. The article was printed in the monthly KOMMUNIST, a publication of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. Today we bring you highlights from the first part of the article, the part about the current international situation:

The leaders of NATO and the United States above all are acting energetically to change the strategic balance between West and East to the detriment of the socialist nations so as to return the world to the days of power politics. Back in May 1978, the member-nations of NATO decided on an automatic annual increase in military spending up to the end of this century. Last December they decided to produce and deploy a new generation of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Simultaneously, the United States announced a new arms buildup program running to many billions of dollars. Pentagon officials are reportedly wondering if they will be able to make use of the entire appropriation. Significantly, the United States continues to drag its feet on the matter of ratifying SALT II while at the same time forming a rapid response corps staging provocations against Iran, looking for new military bases and declaring various parts of the world, notably the oil-bearing regions, spheres of American interest, much as the pioneers of wild and [word indistinct] west days staked a claim.

Aggressive groups in the West and especially in the United States are more and more stressing the China card in their political and military calculations. They hope to turn the expansionist policy of the present leaders of China to their own ends. This partnership is a dangerous development in world politics. It threatens all nations, including the United States and China. To justify their actions, the men behind the arms buildup in the West talk about an alleged Soviet military threat and the threat of communism.

Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have become vehicles for checking the decline in tension and speeding up the arms race. They are being used not only against the Soviet Union and other socialist nations but against all peace forces everywhere. The socialist nations are accused of engaging in an unprecedented buildup of both conventional and especially nuclear weapons. We are said to be planning to break through to the warm seas and lay hands on the oil of other nations.

There is much talk about some sort of a Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. This is how the West refers to the temporary introduction of a limited Soviet military force to help the people and Government of Afghanistan protect the gains of their revolution by repelling armed invasions and also to remove the threat of Afghanistan being turned into a hostile springboard on the Soviet Union's southern frontier. The help was given in response to repeated requests from the leaders of Afghanistan and in full accordance with the UN Charter, yet it is represented as a major reason for the deterioration of the international situation. This is another lie the West is using to conceal the fact that it changed its policies and started an arms buildup quite some time ago.

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party at a meeting earlier this summer endorsed the decision to give all round aid to Afghanistan in the face of aggression and called for a political solution of the whole problem involving this nonaligned country. On 14 May, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan suggested a fully realistic program for a settlement. This calls for an effective stop to all armed invasions of Afghan territory, agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Afghanistan and Iran to normalize relations and guarantees that interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs will never be renewed in any form. If this program is followed, the matter of withdrawing the Soviet military force from Afghanistan can be settled. With the consent of the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union has already withdrawn troops felt to be no longer needed since the situation in Afghanistan is stabilizing and the armed bands sent in from outside have suffered serious setbacks. This should help to bring about a political solution and improve the situation throughout the region.

All the interested parties should show a responsible attitude toward the Soviet actions and the opportunities it offers. Needless to say, the Soviet Union will continue to give Afghanistan the support it needs to protect its independence and territorial integrity. Washington, London and the other governments that like to echo Washington should bear this in mind. As for the claim that the Soviet Union is increasing its military potential beyond the needs of defense, this is outright deception.

If we take the example of Europe, we find that the number of delivery vehicles for medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or aircraft in the past 10 years. In fact, the number of launching pads have even somewhat diminished. So has the combined power of their nuclear warheads. The number of Soviet troops in central Europe has not increased for several years. What is more, the Soviet Union, by agreement with its Warsaw Treaty allies, has unilaterally withdrawn 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from the German Democratic Republic. In short, the Soviet Union is doing nothing beyond its own defense needs, and the defense needs of its allies and friends.

It upholds the principle of like security and believes parity is sufficient for these needs. The idea of military superiority is alien to the Soviet Union. Besides, we believe that there can be no military superiority when there are such huge stocks of weapons in the world. The Warsaw Treaty summit in mid-May reaffirmed this approach. It stated in its declaration that the Warsaw Treaty countries have never strived for military superiority and never will. They want the level of military balance to steadily lower and the military concentration in Europe to decline and finally disappear.

The Warsaw Treaty countries have never had any strategic doctrine other than a defensive doctrine and never will have. They have never had any intention of building up a potential for a first nuclear strike and never will have. Their system of society is such that they cannot seek to create spheres of influence and establish military or political control over any areas of the world or over international communication lines.

The Soviet Union and other socialist nations appeal to the West to stop. It is useless to seek military superiority. The Warsaw Treaty countries will never allow it. They will continue to keep their defense capacity at the proper level and look after their security. What the socialist countries would like to see is not a military competition but a world without war. After all, socialism is a society where there are no classes, social strata or professional groups interested in war or in preparing for war. The socialist countries will spare no effort to ensure that the world continues building the attitudes of lasting peace. But (?for) this, international tension must steadily decline. There is no reasonable alternative. The primary duty of all who want peace is to see that tension declines and to act to remove from relations between nations all that interferes with a steady decline of tensions in all areas. In a bid to check the deterioration of the international situation and return the situation to normal, the Warsaw Treaty countries suggest a summit meeting of national leaders of all areas of the world to discuss the key world problems which focus on (?pulling out the seeds of) tension and preventing war. Developments since the days of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II show that such meetings are the surest way of promoting a stable peace.

An analysis by Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko. Part two of the article in the KOMMUNIST will be in tomorrow's edition of "The Way We See It."

WESTERN PRESS DISTORTIONS OF TROOP WITHDRAWAL HIT

Korionov 'Rejoinder'

LD080526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2252 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 August, TASS--Here follows the full text of Vitaliy Korionov's rejoinder "Whence the Order?", published in today's PRAVDA.

A curious phenomenon could be witnessed yesterday if one observed the activity of Western news agencies. It was as if an attack of fever had seized the American press, REUTER, AFP and others. During the same hours these news sources started "putting out" reports which were strikingly similar to each other.

If one were thoughtless enough to believe these sources, then no withdrawal from the GDR of a large Soviet military contingent, the completion of which was announced the other day, took place or is taking place. Moreover, as it turns out, an "increase" is taking place. REUTER, for instance, quoting American representatives at NATO headquarters, declared that, thanks to some kind of mysterious "organizational changes," an "intensification of certain Soviet divisions stationed in the GDR" was underway.

AFP was no worse "informed." Drawing on a mysterious report from vague "diplomatic sources in Brussels," it ascertained: "An intensification of the Warsaw Pact armed forces in the GDR, by 19,500 men and 990 tanks," is underway.

These story tellers, however, were surpassed by certain American newspapers. They reported with the most serious mien that Moscow had begun the modernization of its divisions in Eastern Europe, "upon completion of which the strength of Soviet troops in the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland would be increased by 30,000 men."

The purpose of reports of this nature is obvious. The withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen and 1,000 tanks from the GDR is regarded by the peoples as a practical new contribution by the Soviet Union to the cause of military detente in Europe. Yet another card of those circles which thought up the myth of "the Soviet military threat" has been trumped. So, the enemies of detente are trying to slander the Soviet Union and to lessen the effect of its peace-loving acts.

The United States and its partners are evidently not prepared to follow the good example shown by the USSR. The reason why they do not like this example is that they are thinking not of reducing but of building up their armed forces and armament in the so-called "European theatre." So, they are seeking a "justification" for this. The explanation here is quite simple.

The subversion and propaganda services of the Pentagon and NATO are at the bottom of it. That is where the command to distribute the latest anti-Soviet falsehoods comes from at one and the same time.

Kornilov Analysis

LD071804 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 August (TASS)--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It has become a sort of an established rule: No sooner does the Soviet Union put forward this or that peaceful initiative aimed at giving an impetus to military detente and securing progress in the cause of curbing the arms race, than definite circles in the West, which are not interested in easing tension, instantaneously resort to propaganda tricks with the purpose of discrediting and smearing the initiative. One more proof of this is the response of certain Western mass media to such a peaceable action of the Soviet Union as the unilateral reduction of the numerical strength of Soviet troops and military equipment in central Europe.

The essence and the meaning of that action cause no doubt--prominent political and public figures from many countries and the press point out that, having withdrawn 20,000 Soviet servicemen, a thousand tanks and some other military equipment from the GDR by August 1, that is even earlier than the initially proclaimed dateline, the Soviet Union has demonstrated goodwill and readiness to help with practical steps to break the stalemate at the a talks on the reduction of levels of military confrontation in Europe which have been going on for many years. All indicators are that precisely such a prospect does not suit the reactionary circles of NATO which regard any Soviet initiative as a threat to their aggressive plans. It is those circles which started inspiring all sorts of falsehoods.

The propaganda operation masterminded by them was implemented in several stages. At first the question was: Are Soviet troops really being withdrawn from the GDR? However since the troops were withdrawn in public which was seen by numerous Western newsmen, attempts to cast doubts on the very fact of the withdrawl lived no longer than a soap bubble.

Then the inventors of falsehoods switched tactics. Right, says the British news agency REUTER, a number of Soviet military units have really been withdrawn from the GDR, but the remaining ones will be reinforced with new contingents arriving from the USSR. At the same time FRANCE PRESSE, being amazingly "well-informed," reports that the military committee of NATO will shortly start examining the reinforcement of the Warsaw Treaty armed forces stationed in the GDR by 19,500 servicemen and 990 tanks. Have a look at it--the "data" quoted by FRANCE PRESSE almost coincide with the real figures on the numerical strength of Soviet troops withdrawn from the GDR. This means as if there were no withdrawal at all....

There is no need to say that all those propaganda calculations are a lie from beginning to end, and a malicious lie at that, since it is common knowledge that the Soviet Union neither conducts nor plans any "reinforcement" of Soviet troops deployed in the GDR. But who is making up those falsehoods and what is the purpose of it? REUTER blabbed out that it did not invent itself the "data" about the strengthening of Soviet troops in the GDR but received them from--"U.S. sources at the NATO headquarters in Brussels." So this is the answer! Now, when a month has passed since the Soviet Union advanced new important proposals aimed at making headway at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and when those proposals are rallying ever bigger support of the European, and not only European public, NATO hawks and the Pentagon top brass are in need of a pretext for at least some "justification" of their negative stand at the talks, of their line at spurring military preparations in Europe. That is why they supply some Western mass media with provocative lies. Hunting for bad-smelling anti-Soviet "sensations," REUTER and FRANCE PRESSE play an unseemly role of the mouthpiece of the slanderers....

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL REITERATES NEED TO CURB ARMS RACE

LD071405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Disarmament Is a Guarantee of Peace"]

[Text] Disarmament is a requirement of the time. Why is the call to halt the arms race being heard more loudly today than ever? Not only because the arms race has reached enormous dimensions. According to UN figures, mankind has a stock of thermonuclear weapons capable of incinerating all life in our world 15 times over.

Nonetheless the main thing lies elsewhere: The very concept of "peace," from being an abstract idea, has become a reality in our day. For 35 years peace has reigned in Europe, which has twice in this century been the site of military conflagrations.

The All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation held 5 years ago in Helsinki marked a turn away from cold war toward detente and cooperation. Peace--stable and long-term--took on real outlines. Detente led millions of people to a realization of the need for and--the main thing--the reality of disarmament. During these years, thanks to the efforts of the socialist countries, there has been a successful advance on several avenues of limiting the arms race.

The Soviet Union and the United States have concluded as many important agreements between each other in recent years as have ever been achieved in the entire history of relations between the two states. Then the West officially recognized that approximate equilibrium had taken shape in the military sphere. [paragraph continues]

This was the premise at the conference in Helsinki and the SALT I and SALT II talks. However, today the United States and the NATO generals are openly speaking of their desire to achieve military superiority, although time has proved the futility of such desires. The United States' longstanding dream of and claims to world leadership have remained unrealized but U.S. imperialism has learned no lessons from the past.

The U.S. and NATO bloc leaders have steered a course toward disrupting the military parity prevailing in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The policy aimed at undermining detente in Europe, worsening the international climate and unleashing a new spiral of the arms race was primarily manifested in the NATO decision to produce U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and to deploy them in Europe. Whatever "arguments" the NATO strategists may use as camouflage, it is prefectly clear that the "Euromissiles" deadlock many years of efforts to reduce military confrontation. Even people far removed from politics now understand this.

It is no accident that the movement against the U.S. missiles' deployment has acquired such broad scope in Europe. At this grave and crucial moment mankind is turning its gaze toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference, by advancing a real action program, indicated a road to peace which jeopardized the aggressive U.S. and NATO plans. Those taking part in the conference expressed themselves in favor of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and successfully completing the talks in Geneva and Vienna. The 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons recently occurred. Its conclusion was an important step toward curbing the nuclear arms race for the sake of peace on earth.

"In the face of ever new attempts to spur on the arms race, "L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, "we urgently appeal to the West to stop and put aside the various 'arms upgrading' programs, to abandon the creation of new types and systems of weapons, be they missile, neutron, chemical or any other weapons." The Soviet Union has always proceeded and continues to proceed from the premise that the arms race leads not to the consolidation of states' security, but, on the contrary, to the intensification of the danger of war and the stoking of international tension. Concern for peace and our continent's future dictated the Soviet proposals on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

It is a case of ensuring that questions concerning both medium-range nuclear missile weapons and existing U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons are discussed simultaneously and in organic conjunction. Such talks could be initiated even before the ratification of SALT II. But any accords which might be achieved at the talks should be implemented after this treaty comes into force.

The rightfulness of this way of posing the question is obvious. The Soviet Union cannot and does not intend to ignore the fact that there is a large quantity of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe and close to Europe's borders. No one will allow the United States and NATO to achieve one-sided advantages--after all, all dialogue should be based on the principle of the sides' equal security and the observance of the overall strategic military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States.

It was from this premise that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries proceeded in putting forward their constructive new initiative at the Vienna talks. They are providing tangible impetus for the elaboration of mutually acceptable solutions, demonstrating their love of peace, good will and desire to achieve progress toward disarmament. [paragraph continues]

According to the new initiative, during the first stage the USSR and U.S. troops in central Europe, taking into account their actual numerical strength, are to be reduced by 20,000 and 13,000 respectively. And this is not counting the 20,000 Soviet servicemen unilaterally withdrawn from the GDR.

The socialist states' new proposals are dictated by the sole desire to break the deadlock at the protracted Vienna dialogue and achieve specific results on the path toward reducing military confrontation in Europe.

There is no task more important today than halting the arms race and achieving practical decisions in favor of military detente. The Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind are struggling for this.

SVERDLOVSK ACCUSATIONS 'PRETEXT' FOR U.S. CBW PROGRAM

LD071601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Uvarov article: "Falsifiers not Relenting"]

[Text] Not so long ago IZVESTIYA (No 85) wrote that in America's NEWSWEEK magazine its Moscow correspondents Nielsen and Schmidt, in conjunction with editorial staffer (Willenson), had broken the news of a Soviet "violation" of the ban on bacteriological and biological weapons.

Not venturing to assume the whole burden of responsibility for a deliberate lie, the "trio" decided to cite Hamburg's BILD. If something is incorrect, they reckoned, let the West German falsifiers be called to account first. It was alleged that cases of anthrax in the Sverdlovsk region last year resulted from an "accident" at an enterprise "producing Soviet bacteriological weapons," the magazine went on to exclaim: American intelligence is completely convinced that the Russians are working "on bacteriological and chemical weapons." We have "secret information" about this, it was said.

The United States had already received official explanations regarding the cases of anthrax contracted by individuals in the Sverdlovsk region--which was preceded by an outbreak of this disease among farm animals. Infection occurred through the meat of livestock sold without observing the regulations laid down by veterinary inspectors. The incident connected with the disease relates to questions of veterinary science and public health an and in no way concerns problems of fulfillment of the convention banning bacteriological weapons.

The Soviet Union, as one of the initiators of and parties to that convention, invariably attaches very serious attention to it and observes it strictly. And this fact is perfectly well known to those who have today decided once again to establish some kind of link between the cases of human infection and an alleged "failure by the USSR to observe that convention."

Citing the clearly provocative "report" prepared at the end of June by the U.S. House of Representatives Select Subcommittee on Intelligence [as published] (Note -again a reference to U.S. intelligence organs), American and British mass news media have once again taken it upon themselves to spin the flywheel of malicious fabrications. The essence of the insinuations is the same. This is reported, for example, by the REUTER agency. Voice of America also tries to pass off black as white. The authors of a recently broadcast program, not knowing whom to cite, with the help of the special services came up with some "house of freedom," which, so the radio explained, is a private organization in "defense of human rights." [paragraph continues]

And so, it turns out that this very "house" published "eyewitness" statements (?). Incidentally, the aforementioned BILD also cited "eyewitnesses." The value of the authenticity of this "information will be clear to everyone if we explain that the said "eyewitnesses" are individual renegades who left our country for the West some time ago. And the Washington POST, setting forth the stereotype about the CIA's masters of misinformation and diluting it with a handsome dose of additional fabrications, hypocritically exclaims: "The future destiny of American-Soviet relations is being clouded!" and it calls there and then for the table to be pounded and the "display of patience" to be ended.

Is it not time, gentlemen, to ask what all this is about? What is the basis for such categorical statements? Is it not better calmly and honestly to get to the bottom of the problem?

In the spring of 1979, when an outbreak of anthrax really did arise naturally among domestic animals in the Sverdlovsk region, the local newspapers URALSKIY RABOCHIY and VECHERNIY SVERDLOVSK published appropriate warnings addressed to the city's inhabitants. These materials advised the population to be very strict regarding the rules of personal hygiene when handling domestic animals and not to buy unstamped meat or skins from people whom they met by chance.

Certain bourgeois press organs and radio stations pointed out that the aforesaid warning articles relate entirely to that type of anthrax which arises as the result of human contact with an infected animal, and sober-minded people in official organs of power joined in. Thus, for example, not so long ago Aspin, member of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, sharply criticized President Carter's administration for its attempts to accuse the USSR of preparing for bacteriological war. He considered this an unworthy position and pointed out that the unproven public accusations against the USSR in connection with several cases of anthrax in the Sverdlovsk region were part of the administration's anti-Soviet sentiments, which have emerged "since the events in Afghanistan."

And Western scientists who value their reputation and who do not intend to indulge falsifiers in the name of dirty political ends themselves categorically refute the propaganda fabrications. Thus, for example, Vivian (Viatt), a British scientist at Bradford University, writes in the magazine NEW SCIENTIST: "American reports state that the pathogen was disseminated as the result of an explosion, that is, that it was an aerogenic infection, although all the data attest to a form of anthrax which can be caused by contamined foodstuffs."

Western correspondents have also had the opportunity to become acquainted with these articles. In this regard David Setter, Moscow correspondent of THE FINANCIAL TIMES, occupies a position of special interest. This British journalist--American in origin and a great lover of big sensations, having obviously been given the task by his chiefs in March 1980, practically repeated NEWSWEEK's shameless insinuations. But, after thorough investigation later, he changed his viewpoint and published a new article in THE FINANCIAL TIMES of 10 June which was as different as earth and sky from the preceding one. "The outbreak of anthrax," Setter says, "was caused by bad-quality meat products."

It has long been known that the CIA's basic mass of propaganda production belongs to the category of so-called "black" propaganda. It is not difficult to unravel, since it is all lies, from beginning to end. Yet the irresponsibility with which the U.S. mass media and certain officials use it as a basis for making statements is still bewildering.

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By all accounts, this unworthy ballyhoo raised in the West is pursuing a single aim--to accuse the Soviet Union of all the "mortal sins" and, by attempting to shift the blame, to create a sort of pretext for stepping up the pace of work in the sphere of production of mass destruction weapons in the United States itself. And the fact that the Pentagon has long been engaged in a program to create lethal types of mass destruction weapons is well-known. As NATION magazine recently reported, hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent annually on this program in the United States. And in the draft federal budget for fiscal 1981 over $20 million are appropriated for the production of chemical weapons alone. According to the U.S. press, $1.3 billion will be spent just on the creation of a "new generation of chemical weapons" for U.S. ground forces over the next 5 years.

And so the Washington misinformers have set out in search of any insinuations with which to deceive world public opinion. The method is not new; it is vicious and clearly wide of the mark.

KENNEDY SUPPORT FOR SALT II CITED

LD080718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The American politician Senator Kennedy, who is seeking the presidential nomination in the United States for the Democratic Party, has voiced support for the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II. In a statement by the senator published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the unique importance of the SALT II treaty is pointed out, not only for assuring the national security of the United States but also for preserving world peace and averting the threat of nuclear war breaking out.

ZAMYATIN DISCUSSES DETENTE, AFGHANISTAN IN TV INTERVIEW

LD072134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Interview with Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, conducted by political observer A.G. Potapov and carried in the feature program entitled "Helsinki--5 Years Later"]

[Text] [Question] Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the consolidation of peace in Europe and the further process of the Helsinki accords may depend to a great extent on the solution to the problem of military detente, the reduction of the arms race; in this connection, the following question arises: A dangerous arms race has been started by the West, the NATO countries, and it may not be possible to reverse it, so is it realistic at all, in the present conditions of supercharged anti-Sovietism and the whipping up of the so-called Soviet threat, for progress to be possible in the difficult field of military detente?

[Answer] I think your question is very justified and it can only be given the following answer: Military detente is a realistic thing. Why? Because political detente has exerted its influence on the development of events in the world and in the normalization of life in the European Continent and that has naturally had an influence on the development of events in many countries of the world, including the American Continent.

Another step was needed and that step has been proposed by the Soviet Union, starting from the premises that the further progress of the detente process requires a reduction of confrontation between the two blocs, between two forces confronting each other.

This reduction of confrontation and consequently a further reduction of tension brings back to life the natural question of military disarmament. A series of specific measures in this field have been outlined by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee countries--but it is not only the Warsaw Pact countries; there are also European countries of the Western world that understand that there is no logical alternative to detente, that it is necessary to seek ways to further reduce military confrontation. The point in this connection is first of all the proposal by France, which came out with the initiative for convening a conference on measures for disarmament. This proposal and the considerations outlined in Warsaw by the socialist alliance countries can probably become the basis on which may be formulated specific proposals for the Madrid meeting. These proposals must be accepted and the venue, time and the agenda of the conference must be worked out and it must give an impetus to the development of the process. I am convinced that there are possibilities for continuing the development of the Helsinki accords in the direction of military detente. All the prerequisites exist for this.

[Question] The Soviet Union and the socialist countries have recently come out with a series of initiatives, but I would like to refer in particular to the Soviet initiative during the talks between the Soviet and West German leaders in Moscow. What we are talking about is, as you know, the possibility of discussing the problem of medium-range missiles and American forward-based nuclear weapons. But things here are as follows: The Western mass information media now presents this initiative as if the talks are to be held concerning Soviet medium-range missiles. That is how things are.

[Answer] I would answer your question in the following way: First of all these are [to be] Soviet-American talks and it is still an area which touches on strategic weapons and also the medium-range missiles which the United States intends to deploy in Europe. The proposal you are talking about was actually submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during the meeting with Chancellor Schmidt, that is during the talks in Moscow. The essence of the proposal is that we offer to discuss the problem of medium-range missiles organically related to American forward-based nuclear weapons. That is a single proposal and it cannot be broken into some kind of parts as is now being attempted by some Western propaganda media...

[Question--interrupting] Because the American forward-based weapons are nuclear weapons which can already reach the Soviet Union.

[Answer] That is correct. But added to that must be 600 American missiles.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] Leonid Ilich also told Schmidt that we are ready to begin such talks before the ratification of the SALT II treaty and without delaying them for any length of time because, as is known, the ratification of the SALT II treaty is being delayed through the fault and the irresponsibility of American congressmen and irresponsible persons in the Carter administration who consider that it is only the Soviet Union which needs the treaty. Such statements come only from people who have no idea at all about the present strategic situation. But I think that if these talks on medium-range missiles and American forward-based weapons are begun before the ratification of the SALT II treaty, that will be a step forward--a step toward speeding up talks.

But Leonid Ilich said something else: that if an agreement is reached here, it will come into force after SALT II ratification. In other words, it will be a stimulus for the ratification of the treaty. So you see that there are variants here for the discussion of these problems which are very sensitive for the security of states.

But the main thing that must be formulated or rather maintained, is the principle of equal security. The moment the Western side begins to make some kind of counterproposals aimed at insuring superiority of the Western powers over the Soviet Union, then nothing can come out of these talks. I want to say that this is the wrong approach, that the Soviet Union is carefully watching all these processes and our party and our state, who are insuring the security of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, cannot tolerate and will not allow the achievement of such superiority by the United States. This has been said many times to the United States and its allies. The deployment of missiles in Europe will naturally lead to retaliatory measures by the socialist countries. However this will lead to a sharp upturn in the arms race and this is why we submit proposals which start from the premise of not allowing such an upturn, quite the contrary, which proceed toward a reduction of the level of confrontation.

[Question] Leonid Mitrofanovich, I have the following question: The Americans now say that naturally the Helsinki process is experiencing difficulties and that the guilty party is the Soviet Union. There is the so-called Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and if there had been no events in Afghanistan, then the Helsinki accords would be fulfilled and detente would be implemented. In other words the Soviet Union is responsible for everything. What is the real state of affairs?

[Answer] When the United States suffered defeat in Iran, and I am talking about when the Islamic revolution overthrew the shah's regime and came to power, the Carter administration immediately began to seek ways to intensify intervention in Afghanistan. Why, because it wanted to compensate for the loss of its military bases, its strongholds in Iran with an intensification of actions against Democratic Afghanistan and to attempt through the infiltration of interventionist forces to create conditions and a regime which would insure it strongholds against the Soviet Union. That is the essence of the U.S. actions against Afghanistan. This means that the Afghan events were an excuse for intensifying the anti-Soviet campaign which had already been conducted for many years by the U.S. administration to create psychological tension. So to attribute the violation of the detente process as is being done....

[Question--interrupting] Lack of agreement...

[Answer] As is being done by Western propaganda to Afghan events in a farfetched thing and bears no direct relation to the West's moves to disrupt the process of detente. If they were as committed to detente in connection with the Afghan events, then why should they not begin talks on the political settlement of the Afghan problem? They are on the agenda, and the Soviet Union has expressed its good will, it is ready for it, and this has been brought to the attention of Mr Muskie, Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Schmidt during Leonid Ilich's talks and in Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's talks, and there has been no positive reply. There is something else I want to say. When a group of countries representing the Islamic Conference tried to contact the Afghan Government about this, both the United States and Beijing rebuffed them and did not allow them to have contacts or talks with the Afghan Government. And now that Pakistan and Iran have followed this order and turned their backs on the Afghan Government, what do the Americans propose? Liquidate the government of Babrak Karmal, he must be overthrown, and then there will be talks. So what they could not achieve militarily they want to achieve through political pressure, that is their position on detente vis-a-vis the Afghan problem.

[Question] The Soviet Union is accused of violating the Helsinki accords and I would like to ask the following question: You now see that Beijing has sharply intensified the campaign against detente, especially in Europe. See what is happening. Recently Foreign Minister Huang Hua toured Europe. He went to Sweden, Norway and Denmark. He also visited Bonn and Paris and everywhere he went he had the same purpose: It is necessary to resist the Soviet Union, and I have even written a paper "In Order to Defend Peace You Have To Resort to War." That of course was not said by Huang Hua but by Deng Xiaoping. Meanwhile, it is known that the general European conference and its resolutions which were mentioned in Helsinki could have very beneficial effects outside the boundaries of Europe. Why in your opinion does Beijing hate the spirit of Helsinki so much? What is the reason?

[Answer] Because over many years the Beijing leadership in Beijing and in the whole of China has deformed the socialist principles. It has now become in practice the ally of the imperialist forces in the world: And not only an accomplice but also a state which is carrying out measures which cause tension and maintain tension where it already exists because out of this tension China tries in some way or other to gain advantages for itself. The European countries are gradually returning to the process of detente because they understand that in it lies the future of the European Continent.

China, in a complete frenzy, urges the United States and West European countries not to allow a relaxation of tension in Europe, saying that the Soviet threat is so great that these countries must take all necessary measures against whom? A socialist state, against the Soviet Union.

That is the essence of the appeals made by China. On the other hand China is trying to prove that for the Americans there is no better ally than China in order to keep the Southeast Asian countries subservient to American imperialism, and it demonstrates this practically: Of the approximately 30 conflicts which occurred recently on the Asian Continent, in 19 cases China, that is the present government in Beijing, was the instigator and participant. Everything is being coordinated between the U.S. Government and the Chinese Government. This is proved by Carter's visit and meeting with Hua Guofeng in Tokyo, where the question of the arming of interventionists was in the forefront, and China complained that the U.S. is supplying insufficient amounts of weapons, which are sent via China and Pakistan to step up the intervention against the legitimate government in Afghanistan. So you see that, of all the four modernizations, the Chinese leadership is now relying mainly on military modernization and is using the situation in the world, namely the tension which exists, mainly in order to intensify tension in Europe by reiterating the theme of the Soviet threat to European countries, while it itself is developing its hegemonist activity on the Asian Continent, in Southeast Asia, and is provoking events on the border of Vietnam, Kampuchea and other regions. They cannot obtain additional weapons, additional weapon production facilities on the wave of the reduction of tension, as this is a diametrically opposite process. While becoming one of the trump cards of the United States in the game against detente, they obtain not so much weapons as technology for the production of weapons. They are crafty here; at present they do not need the weapons as much as they need the process for producing them, in order to stockpile for the future. That is the tactic of the present Beijing leadership, and why they have been against the Helsinki accords from the very beginning. They have been waging a struggle against them for 5 years, waging it under the slogan of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, and that means they are taking pro-imperialist positions, despite the fact that they proclaim that they are defending peace and so forth.

[Question] Now American and NATO propagandists also say that the Soviet Union should not have made it possible for the NATO countries to be included in a general European conference, that this weakens or has weakened the vigilance of the West, that in any event nothing has come out of detente, that it has not passed its practical test, that the Helsinki accords have failed and that they do not exist in practice. And they bring up all these points now, at the time of the fifth anniversary of the conference.

[Answer] You know I would say something different, that detente, even in these difficult circumstances when the Americans have broken and twisted the arms of the European countries, has passed the test, and that force has not affected the masses of people. The line of our state, our party, is aimed at further deepening of detente, and an example of this is the proposal which was submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 6 October last year to the effect that the Soviet Union intended in the near future to withdraw from central Europe about 20,000 troops and about 1,000 tanks and some other kinds of military equipment. We have fulfilled the proposal submitted by Leonid Ilich.

At the end of the current month the process of withdrawal of Soviet troops from central Europe in the numbers mentioned will be concluded, and thus once more our confidence in the idea that detente, or the practical measures for achieving it, must be continued and that they are realistic will be emphasized, and that this is occurring despite the fact that the Westerners have meanwhile pushed Europe toward an arms race and have conducted an anti-Soviet campaign. We have continued the process of detente and we believe that we have to continue this process together with those states in favor of continuing it. This applies not only to socialist countries but also to the tremendous sociopolitical forces in Europe who want to play an independent role in determining the future of Europe, rather than playing the role of American puppets or indulging the momentary caprices of the administration of Carter today and Reagan, or again Carter, tomorrow. There is now such a mood and the reply given to many questions by many West European countries about the tendency of the United States to impose its will in Europe, show that Europe as an independent force exists, is growing stronger and is exerting its influence on the development of world events. I think that this refutes the thesis of the Western powers' propagandists who say that detente is dead. That is not true. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and I would like to quote him, said that the Soviet Union, as has been stated repeatedly by us, will continue to follow a consistent course aimed at achieving a turn toward disarmament, the preservation and the consolidation of peace, the achievement of the principles and clauses of the Helsinki Final Act. He said that there are objective forces which are capable of preventing the sliding of the world toward the cold war, and there is a possibility to really bar the way to the forces which are pushing Europe in that direction.

PRAVDA VIEWS SUCCESS, SIGNIFICANCE OF 1980 OLYMPICS

LD071039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Sport--The Ambassador of Peace"]

[Text] The 22d Olympic games, held for the first time on the soil of a socialist state, have ended. They have become an outstanding event in international sports and reflected with new force the peoples' aspiration for friendship, accord and peace.

The Moscow Olympics have written a vivid page in the annals of the modern Olympic movement. Their scale and representatives, are impressive. About 6,000 athletes from 81 countries competed in dozens of sports. It is a remarkable fact that athletes from 36 countries were prizewinners at the Olympics--Soviet-minted Olympic medals were won by all continents. The anti-Olympic campaign mounted by certain Western circles, primarily the Washington administration, failed.

The Olympics' sports results are unprecedented. At sports facilities in Moscow and other cities in our country 36 world and 74 Olympic records fell and hundreds of continental and national bests were surpassed. Behind many records are events which will go down in the history of the Olympic games and of world sports as a whole. Such victories as, for example, that of Polish pole-vaulter W. Kozakiewicz, that of the Soviet hammer thrower Yu. Sedykh, who became Olympic champion for the second time, and that of GDR swimmer B. Krause. Sporting exploits were accomplished by the young German athlete G. Wessig, who set a world high jump record, and by three times Olympic champion V. Saneyev, who won a silver medal in his fourth Olympics.

The record results, of course, reflect the general growth of world sports. But at the same time they testify to the fact that the Olympics in the capital of the Soviet state evoked special interest among the world's young people who prepared for it in an unprecedentedly intensive and responsible way. This gave the Moscow games one more distinguishing feature unanimously noted by athletes and guests--the high emotional tension and dynamism of the competitions combined with an unusual atmosphere of friendship, good will and mutual warmheartedness among the Olympians.

Soviet athletes garnered a considerable "harvest" of Olympic awards. They have to their account 80 golds, 69 silver and 46 bronze medals. Such success is not accidental. Physical culture and sport have a truly mass nature in our country, they have always been and remain the object of constant attention on the part of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the whole people. The 25th CPSU Congress set the task of further developing physical culture in enterprises, institutions, educational institutions and residential areas. This program is being successfully fulfilled: New sports facilities and complexes are being built and increasingly favorable conditions are being created for physical culture and sports activities and for Soviet people's active leisure. Thus, millions of young men and women took part in the competitions under the slogan "From the 'Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR' Badge to an Olympic Medal." The convincing victories of the Soviet Olympians are the apex of the pyramid at whose base is the mass development of physical culture and sport in our country.

The athletes of other socialist countries--the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the DPRK and Mongolia--performed worthily at the Olympics. This is testimony to the great concern for the development of physical culture and sport in the fraternal states.

A characteristic feature of the games which have been held was the participation of athletes from many Asian, African and Latin American countries. An increasing number of high class experts are emerging here. The 1980 Olympics became a powerful catalyst of world sport, enriched the envoys of all continents with competitive experience and contributed to raising the participants' skill. This is particularly important for the teams from those countries which were making their debut at the games and broadening the Olympic family. For them the contests in the Moscow arenas served as a good school.

The hosts of the Olympics--the Muscovites and the inhabitants of the other Olympic cities, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallinn--deserve a kind word. They greeted the Olympians warmly and tried to help them in everything. Foreign observers are paying attention to the special festive atmosphere in Olympic Moscow and the cordiality and hospitality of the Soviet capital's inhabitants. This cannot fail to have had an effect on the athletes mood and, thus, on their results.

Striving in every way to promote the success of the Olympics, the Soviet people built magnificent sports complexes, new first class hotels and tourist bases. They willingly familiarized the Olympic guests with our achievements in the economy, science and culture. Thanks to this the foreign guests have received a "first hand" idea of our country and of the Soviet way of life.

The Olympic games in Moscow were at the center of the world public's attention and enjoyed tremendous popularity, and not just because of the outstanding sporting achievements of those taking part. Under the conditions of the complicated international situation the young people of different countries gathered under Olympic banners in the Soviet country's capital demonstrated clearly their desire for good will, mutual understanding and friendship among peoples.

It is symbolic that 1980 Olympics coincided with a notable date--the fifth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in answer to the PRAVDA editorial board's questions, the Helsinki conference's Final Act "is a message from the generation who experienced the horrors of World War II to those for whom the foremost human right must be reliably guaranteed--the right to life and to peace." The Moscow Olympics undoubtedly made their contribution to the development of mutual understanding and trust between the peoples, to the relaxation of international tension and to the real implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Naturally, none of this has pleased the detente opponents. They tried first to boycott the Olympics and then to ignore them, circulating the thesis of their alleged inferiority. In vain! The truth of the Moscow Olympics cannot be concealed. It passed as a great festival of peace, friendship and cooperation between the young people and peoples of our world.

The world greets the undoubted success of the Moscow Olympics--a happy festival of youth and sport which has become a genuine ambassador of peace.

AWARDS MADE TO BUILDERS OF OLYMPIC SITES

LD011536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A presentation of orders and medals took place in the Kremlin to a big group of front-rankers and innovators of production, architects, designers, engineering and technical staff, leaders of party, soviet and public organizations who took part in the erection and reconstruction of Moscow's Olympic sites.

The awards were presented by Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, member the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other leaders.

'NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY' REFLECTS 'DANGEROUS WAR HYSTERIA'

LD080801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 5

[B. Orekhov article under the rubric "International Notes": "Directive 59, or a Sense of Reality"]

[Text] Yes, only a loss of common sense or the absence of a sense of reality can explain the outbreak of dangerous war hysteria in Washington, reported by the New York TIMES yesterday. It is question of the administration's adoption of a so-called new nuclear strategy.

Its essence, the newspaper writes, lies in the threat to launch a first strike against military installations in the Soviet Union. Last week J. Carter personally approved the adoption of this strategy and signed a document registered by the White House clerks as Presidential Directive 59. In summarizing it the newspaper writes that "the best way of preventing a large-scale conflict with Moscow is to be capable of waging a protracted but limited nuclear war."

We will not polemicize about the strange combination of the concepts "limited but protracted," although this in itself rightly gives rise to perplexing questions. We will only observe that both the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency were excluded from the preparation of this strategy of nuclear adventurism. Who is among its authors? Oh, all familiar people such as Z. Brzezinski, H. Brown and their assistants.

No, the authors of the presidential directive are not looking in the right place for the best way of averting conflict. Washington's "way" is a nuclear arms race, with all the ensuing dangerous consequences for universal peace, and therefore for the American people. They are simply deceiving them by promising to avert conflict by such a means. If you are going to set that task, the way to resolve it--the only possible way--lies in preserving detente and all that was good that the seventies gave us, effecting a turnabout toward disarmament, and protecting and consolidating peace.

The New York TIMES described the plans born in Washington as a "new U.S. nuclear strategy," but what is new about it? After all, only the date before the newspaper reported how in 1952 H. Truman "twice examined the possibility of using the threat of nuclear war" against the USSR. "We will wipe off the face of the earth," the president who gave the order to drop the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki wrote in his private diary, "any ports or cities which need to be destroyed to achieve our goals." As we see, it is the same desire for nuclear blackmail.

The joint Soviet-American communique signed in Vienna in June last year, which bears J. Carter's signature, says: "Recognizing that world nuclear conflict is not inevitable, the sides believe that at present there is no more important and urgent task for mankind than that of ending the arms race and preventing war. They expressed the intention of making every effort to achieve this goal." How can these fine words be compatible with the sinister content of Directive 59?

One last thing. "Certain officials," the New York TIMES notes, "believe that the administration's new course will help Carter in the election struggle." If that is indeed so, then pity the authors of such calculations, and even more so the American voters.

'BRUTAL' TREATMENT OF JAILED IRANIAN STUDENTS REPORTED

LD071938 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, August 7 (TASS)--A hunger strike of a group of Iranian students is in its 11th day outside the White House. The Iranian students went on a hunger strike in protest against the policy of threats and blackmail which the Jimmy Carter administration conducts towards their country.

"We demand that the American Government stop baiting all Iranians who are in the United States. We insist on a thorough investigation into actions of the police who not only provoked clashes with the participants in the July 27 demonstration but instigated American citizens for violence towards Iranians," a TASS correspondent has been told by one of 200 hunger strike participants. "Those guilty of the bloody repression, as a result of which more than 30 people are still in hospital, should be strictly punished."

More and more facts of inhuman treatment of arrested Iranian students in prisons are coming to light. At a press conference held in New York, lawyer of the Iranians Mark Lane has said that the Iranians were beaten not only when arrested but also later in prison cells. In Washington that was done by the police and in New York--by agents of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service.

In the period of the unlawful detention Iranian students refused to accept food in prison and then the jailers started forcibly feeding them. 18 persons were subjected to such a humiliating procedure, looking like a torture.

The authorities were compelled to move three students to hospital, said at the press conference the second lawyer of the group Mary Howell, but the humiliation did not stop there. For 24 hours the Iranians were in handcuffs and irons by which they were chained to beds.

The American authorities took a number of measures to prevent the unseemly fact of the brutal treatment of the Iranian students from being made public. Thus, when the arrested were kept in the Otisville Prison, New York State, a group of journalists were not allowed to meet them.

"Where do we live? What kind of a country and kind of a society is it where people are imprisoned even without the slightest hint of observance of legality?" M. Lane said at the press conference.

TASS SCORES 'VIOLENCE' AGAINST POLOVCHAK FAMILY

LD071434 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 7 August (TASS)--For over three weeks now the American authorities have been continuing their rude arbitrariness and applying force with regard to the family of the Soviet citizens M.L. and A.M. Polovchak in connection with their desire to travel home to the Soviet Union from the United States. On July 13, this year, their daughter Nataliya, 17, and their son Vladimir, 12, were kidnapped and have not yet been returned to the family. The kidnapping was sanctioned by official authorities of the United States, including the Department of State.

The essence of this provocative story is not being changed by the fact that the violence against the family of Soviet citizens was attended by a judicial farce in the department for minors of the District Court in Cook, Illinois. The verdict of this court on the transfer of the children to the wardship of the Illinois state authorities cannot be qualified otherwise than mockery of the father and mother of the children, and such actions, undoubtedly, have neither moral nor legal force.

Just as unprecendented and illegal is the decision of the head of the district Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States, sanctioned by the State Department, on granting "political asylum" to the 12-year-old Vladimir Polovchak. This decision on granting "asylum" to a child under full age exposes the utter insolvency of the statements by American officials that the United States authorities in the Polovchak affair allegedly do not pursue any political aims and that they only care for the welfare of the children. In fact, this is an illegal separation of members of the family of Soviet citizens who, while in the United [States], did not violate any American laws and whose only "crime" is their desire to return home.

Such actions by the American authorities are a most flagrant violation of universally-accepted international standards of ethics and humanity, including the principle of reunification of families, as contained in the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, which incidentally was also signed by the United States President.

Representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Washington called at the United States Department of State and once again drew attention to the fact of this scandalous violence against the Polovchak family. The embassy emphatically demanded that the State Department take all steps for an immediate end to the violence against the family of Soviet citizens and safeguard the necessary conditions for the unhindered exit of the entire family together with the children for their homeland, the Soviet Union.

e State Department should not entertain any illusions with regard to the fact that n-fulfilment of this lawful demand deprives the American side, specifically, proceeding from the principles of indivisibility of international agreements and legal procedure, of the right to raise questions of reunification of families not only in the context of Soviet-American relations but also in international affairs as a whole.

Meanwhile American propaganda continued publicising this "story", presenting it in a distorted light and there is no doubt in the provocative political nature of this campaign. This is also understood by many Americans. Thus, the American Civil Liberties Union sharply denounced the actions of the United States authorities that resolved not to return the children to their parents. In the opinion of the union, this is a veritable act of kidnapping, which has not the slightest legal justification. Members of the union, lawyers R. Mandel, R. Lifshitz and L. Lipton volunteered to act as counsel for the Polovchak family in court.

SERGEYEV CRITICIZES BEIJING SOUTHEAST ASIAN ROLE

LD072158 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 August, (TASS)--TASS commentator Maxim Sergeyev writes:

Beijing hegemonists' "divide and rule" policy, adopted by them from colonialists, has been particularly clearly manifest in the recent time. In Beijing they exert every effort in a bid to set countries of Indochina against ASEAN member-states, to weaken both by mutual hostility and, in the final account, to subordinate to its interests. Exactly that provocative aim was pursued by the recent visit of the foreign minister of Thailand to Beijing, where Norodom Sihanouk and one of the leaders of the Khmer emigrant scum, Son Sen, were also at that time. Using all sorts of fabrications, Chinese propaganda seeks to intimidate Thailand's authorities with the "threat of a Vietnamese aggression", to use its territory as a springboard from which it is possible to develop the offensive to Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Thailand is far from being the only country of the region which Beijing should like to use to further its great-power, expansionist goals. The Beijing rulers, jointly with Washington militarists, yet since the time of the SEATO collapse, are trying to lay hands on ASEAN. The aim of this far-reaching plan is not only to get an access to very rich natural wealth of those countries, not only to use their geographical position in military-strategic aims but to set the countries of the association against the states of Indochina. In an atmosphere of hostility and disunity, which Beijing seeks to create in Southeast Asia, it would be easier for it to further its long-cherished designs.

And it has long been known about these designs. Mao bequeathed his followers "to get hold" of Southeast Asia and his successors, there is every indication, by no means forgot the behest of the late "helmsman" it is difficult to name an Asian country to which China would not have territorial claims. Lands of other states, claimed by China, amount to about half of its own territory.

Beijing propaganda keeps silent on these facts, since they are at variance with declarations about friendship of which Beijing so fervently assures countries of Southeast Asia. They in Caina also keep silent on the fact that Beijing supports in many Asian countries--both in those if flirts with and in those which it openly acts against--all sorts of splitting, anti-governmental groupings. As examples, mention could be made of the Philippines, Burma, Malaysia, Kampuchea, India, Indonesia and many other countries.

The way of negotiations, of peace solution of the existing problems is the only reasonable way leading to safeguarding peace and stability in Asia. The peoples of Asia become increasingly aware that "Chinese recipes" ensure only Beijing's claims and have nothing in common with the genuine interests of the Asian countries.

CRIMINAL DEFECTOR RETURNS AFTER 'FLIGHT' TO CHINA

LD061011 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 2 August 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word correspondent V. Anikeyev "Far East" report, entitled "Atonement," on a Soviet criminal whose "flight" to China after committing a robbery brought him "9 years'" imprisonment and left him a "completely crippled" man. Despite the criminal's reported willingness to "serve Mao," Anikeyev says, the Chinese did not "trust" him and subjected him to interrogations, beatings and 9 years solitary confinement before handing him back to the Soviet Border Guards. The article concludes with an account of the criminal's present condition in a Soviet hospital.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREA LIBERATION

SK080848 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A soiree held at the foreign friendship hall in Moscow marked the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea by Soviet troops in August 1945. Participating in this meeting were war veterans, workers at metropolitan enterprises, collective members of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and reporters.

Comrade (Laschenko), vice chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, addressed the meeting. He warmly welcomed Col Kim Sun-chol, military attache of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, and other staff members of the embassy attending the meeting. He said that 15 August 1945 was a uniquely significant day in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Korea. As a result of the Soviet troops' annihilation of militarist Japan's Guangdong Army 35 years ago, the Korean people achieved the liberation of their country--their long-cherished desire. Thus, a favorable condition was created for founding in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula the Democratic People's Republic of Korea--a new people's state.

During the people's revolutionary period, the fraternal Korean workers made great achievements through the dedicated efforts of DPRK workers, farmers and intellectuals and their effective cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Maj Gen (Lagchev), former [words indistinct] of the Soviet 25th Army, who fought in the tactical operation to liberate North Korea, spoke next.

Comrade (Yonbyon), who participated in the 1945 battle to liberate Korea as a member of the Soviet 8th Army, also spoke.

Col Kim Sun-chol, military attache of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, extended thanks to the Soviet comrades for organizing the soiree on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. [Passage indistinct] "the cooperative exploit the Soviet people and heroic Korean (?troops) performed on battlefields will shine forever. [passage indistinct] "Our people highly value their friendship with the Soviet people, and they will make every possible effort to further consolidate and develop this friendship. We hope that the Soviet people will brilliantly and successfully carry out the work of the 10th 5-Year Plan set forth at the 25th plenary meeting of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and that they will greet the 22d plenary meeting of the CPSU with brilliant labor successes."

'REAL, PRACTICAL' STEPS URGED TO IMPROVE JAPAN-USSR TIES

LD071345 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 31, 1 Aug 80 pp 20-23

[L. Tolkunov article: "Japan Today"]

[Excerpt] Japan--Our Neighbor

Many people in Japan realize that binding yourself blindly to the war chariot of the United States and China means putting yourself in an extremely risky position. The risk is indeed great. Politically, militarily Japan will get no real gain from this policy. Moreover, it restricts the country's independence in foreign policy and could do considerable harm to its national interests. Of course, all this ought to be pondered. Voices are already making themselves heard in the country on the need to formulate a more independent political policy which would correspond to Japan's position in the present-day world. Progressive mass organizations are calling for this very thing. Our meetings on Japanese soil have convinced us that these forces enjoy considerable influence in the country.

The Soviet Union has always striven for firm good-neighborly relations with Japan. Much has been done in this direction in the last 25 years. Meetings between statesmen from the two countries have become a practical part of bilateral ties and about 50 treaties and agreements have been concluded, including 20 at intergovernmental level.

Cultural exchange has acquired a highly active and multifaceted nature. Every year in Japan Soviet professional and amateur artistic collectives and performers perform with great success, and movie festivals, art exhibitions and so forth are held. In their turn Soviet people acquaint themselves with pleasure with Japanese art and culture.

Bilateral contacts have achieved considerable successes in the field of science and technology. The following fact alone indicates their usefulness: Japanese firms, for example, have acquired and are successfully applying Soviet licenses for blast furnace cooling processes and methods for dry quenching coke and producing magnesium granules and synthetic aliphatic acid.

Trade and economic ties have been extensively developed. In the two decades since the signing of the 1957 Soviet-Japanese trade treaty commodity exchange between our countries has increased over 70 times.

Cooperation in developing the natural resources of Siberia and the USSR's Far East on the basis of large-scale general agreements if favorably influencing the development of bilateral relations. It should be noted that real opportunities for forming stable and long-term trade and economic ties between our countries are to be found here. Huge reserves of power and industrial raw materials for which Japan's economy has an acute need are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East. The USSR's powerful economic potential enables our country to open up these resources independently and fully. We ask for no one's help and do not depend on anyone in this matter. We simply propose mutually beneficial cooperation which, on the one hand, helps the USSR to a certain extent to accelerate the process of opening up the riches of these regions and, on the other hand, guarantees our partners long-term and guaranteed supplies of the raw materials and goods they need.

At present there is broad cooperation in constructing the Vostochnyy Port in the Wrangel Bay, opening up coal and gas deposits in Yakutiya and oil and gas exploration on the Sakhalin Shelf. Mr (Sigeo Nagano), president of the Chamber of Trade and Industry and chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Committee for Economic Cooperation, gave us a detailed account of all this. Very active, despite his 80 years, Mr (Nagano) gave us a broad picture of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations and the prospects for them outlined by already existing agreements.

It must be noted, however, that recently the Soviet Union's trade with Japan has been developing more slowly than with other countries. The volume of Soviet-Japanese commodity exchange for 1979 increased by 12 percent in comparison with 1978 and totaled R2.6 billion. At the same time the USSR's overall commodity exchange with the industrially developed capitalist countries increased by 30.9 percent in 1979. As a result Japan has now dropped to fourth place in the Soviet Union's trade with these states whereas before it was for a long time in second place. This means that Japanese firms are losing their position in the Soviet market. This is mainly because many West European countries are forming their commercial relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of 10-year and even 25-year programs tied in with the USSR's national economic plans. This is unfortunately not so in trade with Japan. Moreover, talks on new joint projects for economic cooperation have practically been suspended, and not through the fault of the Soviet side.

Yet relations of genuine good neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries also have considerable potential on the level of resolving the global problems of the present-day world. Are only the Soviet people really interested in, for example, resolving such vitally important issues as averting nuclear war, banning nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, universal and total disarmament, the development of the power industry and protecting the environment? Clearly, these problems are also extremely important for the Japanese.

Unfortunately certain events in recent years clearly show that forces opposing the development of relations with the USSR in a spirit of good neighborliness are raising their voice increasingly actively in Japan. They are constantly advancing unfounded territorial claims against the USSR which are being widely used to fuel unfriendly campaigns toward the Soviet people. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that there is no "territorial question" in Soviet-Japanese relations. The present borders between our countries arose as a result of the postwar settlement which put an end to the bloodiest war in human history--a settlement enshrined in corresponding international documents.

The Soviet Union has stated more than once that it will never consent to a revision of the borders which emerged as a result of World War II. Advancing unfounded claims against the Soviet Union can only lead to one thing--to the creation of artificial obstacles in the way of the development of good relations between the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

Tokyo's attempts to interfere in the USSR's internal affairs and tell the Soviet people what they should do and where do not serve the cause of the positive development of Soviet-Japanese relations. It was in these very terms that the Soviet public appraised the noisy anti-Soviet campaign which was launched in Japan over the so-called "construction of military bases" in the southern Kuril Islands. Japanese press organs themselves, incidentally, disproved the authenticity of the CIA-inspired "reports" on this.

The Soviet people have considerably more reason--and not mythical either--for displaying anxiety over military bases situated near the Soviet borders, including those on Japanese territory. Of course, the Soviet Union cannot fail to take this circumstance into account, being concerned to reliably safeguard its citizens' peaceful and calm life.

The cause of improving mutual relations between our countries would benefit considerably from an end to the attempts to implant in Japan feelings of hostility and distrust toward the USSR. The Soviet side has done and is doing everything for our relations to develop along the path of progress. The USSR's proposal to conclude a treaty on good neighborliness and cooperation is particularly directed toward this. It was made taking into account the fact that the Japanese side has long been ignoring the realities which emerged after World War II and as yet is not ready to agree to the signing of a peace treaty. Soviet people consider that concluding a treaty on good neighborliness and cooperation would substantially strengthen the bases of bilateral relations. As L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in answer to questions from S. Hata, chief editor of ASAHI, by this act a sharp turn would be made toward overcoming the residue of mistrust and toward the reliable development of mutually beneficial cooperation in all directions. The Soviet good-neighborly relations between our countries.

It is clear, however, that such relations can only be built on a reciprocal basis by both countries' efforts. Much now depends on Japan's readiness to demonstrate its good will and take real, practical steps to improve relations between the two countries.

SEROV DENIES SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF AFGHAN VILLAGES

LD071454 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 7 Aug 80

["Washington's Tales"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 August,(TASS)--TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

An endless torrent of anti-Soviet fabrications is coming from the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of State of the United States. At one time they circulated stories that the Soviet troops, termporarily staying in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government, are allegedly destroying whole villages. A little bit later those fables gave way to allegations that the Soviet troops are using chemical weapons. On August 6 representative of the State Department, John Trattner, startled the world with a new "sensation"--according to him, the Soviet Union has allegedly started using in Afghanistan explosive devices in the guise of toys and other attractive articles.

What instantaneously arrests one's attention in Washington's concoctions is that, acting in accordance with a well-known principle of "laying one's own fault at somebody else's door", it is making attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of the crimes which it has never committed, but which the United States itself did perpetrate some time back. Let us recall a few commonly known facts, such as the brutal killing of the inhabitants of the Vietnamese village Song My by U.S. punitive troops and the use of fragmentation bombs disguised as toys and other articles in Vietnam.

In order to give at least some sort of credibility to Washington's inventions, the U.S. State Department is quoting "evidence" of some Afghan refugees currently staying in Pakistan. But who will believe those "witnesses" whom even many Western correspondents now refuse to believe?

Putting another anti-Soviet lie into circulation the present U.S. administration is trying to justify the military, financial and other support given by it to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. For the purpose, Washington believes, any means will do.

POPULAR SUPPORT OF AFGHAN SECURITY FORCES GROWS

LD071300 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 7 August (TASS)--The struggle against gangster formations, sent in from abroad, continues in Afghanistan. Two groups of terrorists, the Bakhtar agency reports, were liquidated by security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Baghlan and Qondoz provinces. Various American-made fire arms were seized from the gunmen.

The local population, forming self-defence squads, is ever more actively helping the security forces. Thus, peasants from Hazani village in Qondoz Province rendered harmless a gang which had attacked their homes. 25 terrorists were captured with the assistance of local people by a party activists' squad in Herat Province.

KABUL PARTY ACTIVISTS ADOPT RESOLUTION

LD072056 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 7 August, (TASS)--Published here has been a resolution which was adopted at the meeting of activists of the Kabul city and provincial organizations of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in which General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal took part. The meeting of the party activists fully approved of the report of the general secretary and the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan on the need of enlisting every effort for the struggle against counter-revolution. In the resolution it is noted that the party organizations of Kabul and the Kabul Province with the assistance of state organs, armed forces, people's militia and the security service intensified the struggle against enemies of the April revolution, as a result of which a number of armed gangs and subversive groups were routed in the city and its suburbs.

Normal conditions were created for the operation of industrial enterprises, transport, construction, for provision of the city with provision of the city with essentials. The measures that were taken have been highly appreciated by the population of the city and the Kabul Province. But it is necessary to intensify measures in the struggle against counter-revolution.

The meeting of the party activists called upon the urban and provincial committees to work towards steady implementation of the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, being guided by the slogan: It is necessary to mobilize every effort of the party and the people for struggle against counter-revolution; it is necessary to prevent the splitting and factional activities in the party ranks.

KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT AFGHAN SITUATION

AU071159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 80 p 6

[Undated interview given in Kabul by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, with APN correspondent Vladimir Nakaryakov: "Another of Carter's Provocations: Washington Is Again Interferring in the Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, This Time by Means of the So-Called Week of Aid to Afghanistan"]

[Text] Washington recently announced that it will organize a so-called week of aid to Afghanistan. In connection with this new U.S. action, APN special correspondent Vladimir Nakaryakov in Kabul asked for an interview, with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

[Question] It is known that the DRA has not asked the U.S. administration for aid. How do you assess this "initiative" by the White House?

[Answer] The U.S. President knows well about the existence of the sovereign DRA. However, he is trying to ignore this irreversible fact. When he declared "the aid to Afghanistan" he did not have in mind the country nor its people but feudal lords, usurers, narcotics dealers, smugglers and reactionaries who fled abroad.

The shock troops of international reaction led by American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism took the counterrevolutionary gangs under their patronage immediately in the first months following the victory of the April revolution in 1978. Washington's and Beijing's intelligence services did not and do not leave our country in peace even for a moment. For 2 years an undeclared war has been waged against us. A Washington-Beijing-Islamabad axis has been formed. Bandits are being trained and sent to DRA territory with the aim of intimidating the people by means of sabotage and diversionist actions and of restoring the old order in Afghanistan. However, it is time for them to understand that this is an unfulfillable dream. No one will succeed in turning Afghanistan into a second Chile.

[Question] Judging from the Afghan press, the enemies of the Afghan revolution continue their terrorist actions and gangster attacks, not sparing even mosques and clergymen, and this is always done in the name of Allah. How do ordinary Afghans react to this? How do you assess the overall situation in the country?

[Answer] Islam forbids Muslims to kill fellow believers. The bandits who have been bought for dollars and armed for dollars are infiltrating across the border and use religion only to camouflage their sinister intentions and to mystify true Muslims. What could be more blasphemous than the plan to blow up the Hazrata-Ali Mosque in Mazar-e-Sharif, a shrine of all Muslims, a monument of 15th century architecture? The theologian-ulema Nusrulli was recently murdered in the Said-Karam district below Hardez. We have at our disposal irrefutable evidence that this cowardly crime was committed at the direct instigation of the CIA. This means that the Carter administration knew about it. Yes, in some provinces the bandits are still committing disgraceful crimes. However, the victims are mourned by all people. Such victims help at the same time to let the people know the enemy's real features. The bandits' actions are making the population ever more angry and indignant.

The government and party activists, supported by the people's armed forces and the people's militia, are doing everything possible to ensure peaceful work and security for the population. In response all strata of the Afghan society including the clergy and entrepreneurs are rallying even more closely around the government, support it and defend the revolutionary changes in the country.

[Question] The DRA submitted 2 months ago to the neighboring countries a proposal for a political settlement of the situation in the region. How do you view the political prospects for a normalization of the situation in this part of Asia?

[Answer] It is firmly established in the basic DRA principles that the principle of peaceful coexistence and the policy of positive and active nonalignment are the foundation of Afghanistan's foreign political activity. This naturally presupposes that no questions pertaining to the interests of our country can be discussed, let alone solved, outside of or without the participation of the DRA Government. This is precisely the policy that the imperialist forces and those who knowingly or unknowingly are their helpmates are striving to enact vis-a-vis our sovereign state.

Our proposals of 14 May open wide possibilities for a specific dialogue on normalization of relations with the neighboring countries.

In concluding I must say that were it not for the selfless and friendly assistance of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and all progressive mankind, imperialism would have stifled our revolution long ago. In the conditions that arose the Soviet Union sent to Afghanistan, on the basis of our request, a limited contingent of troops to defend the independence, sovereignty and freedom of the Afghan state.

Relying on the friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union we continue our peaceful policy and are convinced that the cause of peace will prevail even in our region. Our proposals are still valid. We are ready at any time to start talks on a political settlement.

BULANTSEV VIEWS SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD071646 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 7 August, (TASS)--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The peoples of the Soviet Union and India are widely marking the memorable date in relations between the two states,--the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. The date falls due on August 9.

Soviet-Indian contacts have a long history and established traditions. Long before the establishment of diplomatic relations the leaders of the two countries expressed common ideas that laid the foundation of friendship which grows stronger from year to year. The great patriot of India, Jawaharlal Nehru said the Soviet Union and India would inevitably have to jointly handle many common tasks and actively cooperate. The two countries' common striving for peace and equal economic cooperation has become a solid foundation of the ties of friendship and goodneighbourliness that bring India and the USSR together. The relations between our two countries, which reached a high degree of maturity, were sealed in August 1971 by the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. A new phase began in the development of bilateral relations: The well-wishing peaceful coexistence was enriched by profound and close friendship, active and versatile cooperation.

The identity or similarity of the positions of the biggest country of the socialist community and the biggest state of the movement of non-alignment of fundamental problems of our times are not only the pivot of relations between India and the USSR but has turned Soviet-Indian friendship into an important factor in international life. Friendship between our two countries reaffirms the organic unity of the world of socialism and the non-aligned countries in their joint struggle against imperialism, for democracy and progress. Of everlasting importance is the two countries' determination to continue to increase efforts with a view to furthering detente and spreading it to all parts of the globe.

Today one can say with confidence that the treaty has been tested by time and for strength. Under all governments representing most diverse political forces of the country, the barometer indicator of Soviet-Indian relations always pointed to 'fair'. And it could hardly be otherwise since the friendship between our peoples has been brought forth by life itself, and the treaty meets the basic aspirations of the two peoples, and is a factor of peace and stability in Asia. Its international importance is particularly great now that Beijing and Washington, on the plea of the events in Afghanistan, are busy creating a seat of tension in southwest Asia and militarizing Pakistan.

Soviet-Indian relations have long transcended the boundaries of inter-state contacts, for these contacts have been sealed by the historically-established friendship between the two great creative peoples that aspire for common good and prosperity of all the peoples of this planet.

BREZHNEV MEETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV IN CRIMEA

LD071702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] In the Crimea today there was a friendly meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who has come to the USSR for a short holiday.

Comrade Brezhnev informed him of the basic directions and activities of Soviet Communists in preparing for the 26th party congress and described the most important tasks which will be solved in the USSR's national economy in the coming years. Comrade Zhivkov told of the considerable measures which are being implemented in Bulgaria in the interests of mobilizing the internal resources of the country and of the work in preparation for the 12th BCP Congress.

The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the fact that all-round Soviet-Bulgarian relations were becoming deeper, closer and more cordial year by year, and that the process of the drawing together of the two fraternal peoples was developing. Economic cooperation has become intensive in nature. In 1980 alone, dozens of major enterprises and production units which have been built with Soviet assistance are being put into operation in Bulgaria. In its turn, Bulgaria is taking an active part in the creation of production capacities in the USSR. This practice will be extended in the coming years. Specialization and cooperation in the production sphere will continue to deepen. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal countries, intend to seek the further development of the international socialist division of labor in the interests of increasing the efficiency of the national economy and on this basis to increase the welfare of the working people.

Comrades Brezhnev and Zhivkov paid considerable attention to problems of international policy and especially European affairs. Europe has become the cradle of detente. It is precisely here that the policy of detente has produced the most considerable fruits. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria consider that it is possible and necessary to proceed further along the path of consolidating good-neighborly relations in Europe, including the Balkan Peninsula and in the zone of the Mediterranean Sea. The Madrid meeting is called upon to become an important milestone in this forward movement.

The participants in the talk especially pointed to the necessity to implement measures on military detente. Drafting of them could be undertaken by an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament; the idea for convening such a conference was put forward by the member states of the Warsaw Pact.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov expressed concern about the continuing tension in Southeast Asia. The hegemonic policy of Beijing, supported by the United States, is hindering the creation here of a zone of peace and stability and the establishment of normal relations between all the countries of this region. The USSR and Bulgaria totally share the peace-loving and principled approach of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to a settlement of relations among the countries of Southeast Asia.

The participants in the meeting expressed themselves in favor of strengthening cooperation among the communist and workers' parties in the international arena, for the development of contacts and joint actions by socialist, social democratic and peasant parties and organizations and by all democratic forces in the interests of a firm peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Zhivkov passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and was characterized by a complete unity of views on all questions under discussion.

Taking part in the meeting were Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

COMMENTARY ON CRIMEA MEETING WITH CEAUSESCU NOTES ENERGY TIES

AU071332 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, as you no doubt know, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu had a meeting in the Crimea on 4 August. The meeting was preceeded by talks between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Comrades Janos Kadar, Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek. Here is what our commentator writes:

Such meetings have become a good tradition. At them, leaders of fraternal parties examine various aspects of cooperation and of the continuous struggle for international security. The Crimea meetings play a vital role for strengthening the cohesion of the socialist countries [words indistinct]. Examining the communique release on the results of the negotiations we note that the sides devoted great attention to economic cooperation.

During the meeting between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu, characterized by mutual understanding and held in a friendly atmosphere, both leaders exchanged views on the current stage and prospects for developing Soviet-Romanian relations, which for a long time now have been of an extensive and sound nature. Ties are developing and being consolidated in many areas, including such an important sphere as the economy. Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need to intensify long-term cooperation in the area of energy, machine building, electronics and in other fields of mutual interest.

As we see, this meeting dealt with the further improvement and development of cooperation in those areas which currently (?decide) scientific-technical progress, thus contributing to the more efficient implementation of national plans and of multilateral economic programs jointly adopted within CEMA. Let us take as an example cooperation in the area of energy. We recall that approximately half of the electrical power currently produced in Romania comes from power plants built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union and with direct participation by Soviet specialists.

In the current 5-year plan alone six large thermal and hydropower plants were commissioned with Soviet assistance, amounting to a total power of about 2 million kw. The electrical power plants built with Soviet assistance at Bicaz and Gheorghiu Dej, Braila and other towns, have already produced (?billions) of kwh energy collectively. The role played by these plants in Romania's national economy is verified by the following facts: On the basis of inexpensive electrical power Slatina is producing aluminium products, Pitesti has a large petrochemical complex and other industrial projects which consume large quantities of energy.

Work is now underway, with the participation of Soviet experts, on a new aggregate to be commissioned at the Deva thermopower plant; the sixth generating set, with a capacity of 200 mgw, is now almost completely installed there. The Soviet and Romanian construction workers are making efforts to commission this generating set within the shortest possible time.

Cooperation in the production of electrical power is also reflected in mutual deliveries of equipment. The Soviet Union is delivering to Romania various power units such as turbines. In its turn, Romania exports to the Soviet Union various power installations such as electrical engines.

And since we are talking about mutual deliveries, we must mention the development of Soviet-Romanian commercial relations in general. The Soviet Union and Romania, which have amassed valuable economic cooperation experience, have a sound basis for rapidly developing commercial relations, for improving and deepening them. The volume of goods exchanges increases with every year, and what is more, its indexes considerably exceed the initial provisions. For example, deliveries of various goods in the current 5-year plan will total over R9 billion, almost 70 percent more than the corresponding figure of the previous 5-year plan.

As is known, the Soviet Union and Romania plan to considerably expand their commercial relations. An important role in this respect will be played by the coordination of the two countries' socioeconomic plans for the coming 5-year plan. Although the coordination has not yet been completed, forecasts show that over the 1981-85 period mutual deliveries of goods will exceed the volume of the current 5-year plan by 35 percent.

Along the same line we want to emphasize an important element: In the coming 5-year plan special attention will be devoted to deepening and expanding production-sharing and specialization--an important form of cooperation. This will apply to sectors such as energy, machine building, chemical and petrochemical industries, and so forth. A program envisaging the development of this form of cooperation was signed last May in Moscow between the USSR and Romania for the coming period ending in 1990.

At their recent meeting in the Crimea, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that, in view of the industrial and scientific-technical potential of the CEMA member states, united efforts will permit them to rise to a higher economic level. The Soviet Union and Romania, states the communique released, together with the other fraternal countries will endeavor to deepen integration and cooperation at both a bilateral level and within CEMA, for the increasing benefit of each participant state.

ALEKSEYEV: NATO 'CYPRUS LESSON' NOT FORGOTTEN IN GREECE

LD071800 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the Washington POST has raised again the problem of Greece's return to the NATO military structure. Our commentator Vyacheslav Alekseyev writes:

With increasing frequency the American press has lately been analyzing nervously the situation on NATO's southern flank, seeing it as totally unsatisfactory for the West. There was nothing original here from the Washington POST. Where it did surpass its colleagues, however, was in declaring the existence of secret proposals by Gen Bernard Rogers, commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces, Europe, which he is to submit to Athens by the end of the month. The reason for these proposals is very simple: (?To push) Greece to return as soon as possible to the militarist (?wing) of the imperialist bloc.

According to the Washington POST, Rogers did not select by chance the date of the end of August as a turning point, in his view, for resolving the critical situation on NATO's southern flank. We find it difficult to pronounce on what the American paper means but we can clearly maintain that the end of August 1974 is imprinted in the memories of the Greeks. About 6 years ago, on 31 August, Greece officially informed NATO of its withdrawal from the military organization. This decision by the [word indistinct] Greek Government was not an easy step for it to take, for it did not conceal its devotion to the Atlantic ideals. However, it was taken because, in the words of Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, who was then Greek prime minister, it was a necessary step.

What led Greece to break off its military association with the North Atlantic bloc? The immediate (?pretext) was the tragic events in Cyprus. (?It became crystal clear to Athens) the way NATO ignored Greek national interests (?in the) fulfillment of its own strategic (?goals). The broad sections of the Greek people understood [words indistinct] but also the fact that the country's future on no account should be linked with the Atlantic bloc, which has no regard for the interests of its Greek ally. Thus, it was not strange that the Greeks celebrated the country's withdrawal from NATO's military structure as a national day.

In September 1974 in all Greek towns there were marches, demonstrations, meetings and rallies for several weeks in solidarity with the government's decision to break off the NATO militarist ties. At the same time leading Greek circles stated that the decision on Greece's withdrawal from the military structure of NATO was final.

However, we are forced to admit that Athens has seemed inconsistent in the implementation of its decision. Greek representatives continued to take part in the sessions of practically all NATO staff meetings, participated in the various NATO maneuvers, including those held on Greek territory, and allowed the use of numerous NATO installations located in Greece in the interests of the bloc. This contradictory policy of Athens provides a base for the Atlanticists to encourage Greece to return to the military structure of the North Atlantic bloc. We think, however, that in Greece the Cyprus lesson, when 6 years ago timely and correct conclusions were reached, has not been forgotten, our commentator Vyacheslav Alekseyev concludes.

THATCHER 'FORCED' TO ACKNOWLEDGE UK OLYMPIANS' SUCCESSES

LD070741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 6

[TASS report: "Forced To Congratulate"]

[Text] London, 30 July--Under pressure from the public and the Labor opposition in Parliament British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has been forced to congratulate the British athletes who have won medals at the summer Olympics in Moscow.

As is well known, the head of the British Government was in recent months practically the leader of the campaign aimed at preventing the British Olympic team from going to Moscow at all costs.

Even on this occasion Thatcher initimated that she is still opposed to British participation in the Moscow Olympics.

It always pleases me, Thatcher said, when British athletes perform well, but I will be frank: I advised them not to go and I did not want them to go.

Nonetheless, the prime minister added, since they did go, I am pleased they made a good showing.

IRANIAN STUDENTS STAGE HUNGER STRIKE IN BRITISH JAIL

LD061836 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] London, 6 August, TASS--A group of Iranian students put by the British authorities into the Brixton prison in London, have gone on a hunger strike. As is reported by the press, they were joined by other Iranians, arrested and imprisoned for participation in a protest manifestation outside the American Embassy on August 4

That day police seized 68 people from the demonstrators protesting against the arrests and brutal treatment by the U.S. immigration authorities of the Iranians residing in the USA.

Police Mistreatment of Students

LD072158 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] London, 7 August, TASS--London police today committed one more act of arbitrary rule towards Iranian citizens. Police used rough force to disperse a sit-down demonstration of protest outside Parliament, in which more than 60 Iranian students took part. They protested against the unlawful arrest and detention in London prisons of Iranian citizens who earlier participated in a manifestation outside the American Embassy in London in connection with arrests and brutal treatment by the official American authorities of Iranians residing in the United States.

The participants in the manifestation, held outside British Parliament, pledged solidarity with the arrested comrades who went on a hunger strike in protest against the arbitrary rule of the British authorities.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-ITALIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD060945 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 3 August 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "The Eighties: Paths of Detente" a 1,500-word Genoa, Turin, and Milan dispatch from its correspondent N. Paklin, headed "Mutual Interest." The introductory passage notes that "aggressive circles, above all in the United States, are striving to hinder the development of East-West relations," but that "flagrant U.S. pressure is meeting with resistance from business circles in Italy and other West European countries." Paklin then describes business activities in Milan and Turin and notes business ties between firms in these cities and Soviet organizations. The report concludes:

"In Milan I attended a session of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Trade and talked with industrialists. Many of them noted that in the conditions of the rapid growth in inflation in the Common Market countries it is becoming increasingly difficult to carry out foreign trade operations and the degree of risk is increasing. However, apart from objective difficulties, subjective ones have also appeared recently: The Italian Government, yielding to U.S. pressure, has frozen the granting of export credits to Italian firms conducting trade with the Soviet Union.

"'Look what is happening,' says Antonio (Miatton), head of a firm specializing in deliveries of equipment for the woodworking industry. 'We have spent 10 years establishing ourselves on the Soviet market. It is a question of the construction of two major house-building combines which are intended to produce prefabricated wooden houses with a high standard of heat insulation. We have also prepared other technical plans which are to be implemented at woodworking enterprises in the Soviet Union. And now we could lose all our contracts.'

"The question of granting export credits is troubling the leaders of many Italian firms, which risk losing Soviet orders worth 1.5 billion lire, according to press reports. Some of them have demanded rapid intervention by political parties.

"Soviet-Italian cooperation in the economic sphere was developed successfully in recent years. Italy has become one of the Soviet Union's main foreign trade partners among Western countries. Deliveries from our country account, in particular, for 45 percent of its natural requirements and 9 percent of its oil. In the conditions of the energy crisis this is no small matter.

"Italy, on its part, supplies many products of its industry to the Soviet market. Obviously our trade, carried out on the basis of world prices, is of a mutually advantegous nature. Italian business circles are well aware of this."

IRANIAN OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. HOSTAGES TO BE TRIED 'SOON'

LD081132 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] An assistant of the Iranian political and religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has said all American hostages will soon go on trial for espionage and subversive activities. According to Ayatollah Reza Sajjadi, the court will be presented with broad evidence of American interference in the affairs of Iran. This interference still continues, said the ayatollah, pointing to the counterrevolutionary plot uncovered last month which was inspired by the American intelligence agency. Tehran radio has meanwhile reported that another group of officers who participated in the conspiracy have been executed under sentences passed by the revolutionary tribunal.

PARS CITED ON POSSIBLE IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD080638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Iran's PARS agency reports that a possible candidate for prime minister is Assemblyman Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. In an interview with PARS agency, he said that he opposes the formation of a coalition cabinet. The government, he said, must consist of followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRANIAN CITIES REPORTED

LD081041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Iranians' Resolve"]

[Text] Ankara, 6 August--Over 12 million Iranians have taken part in the anti-U.S. demonstrations which have been held in the past 2 days, says reports now coming from Tehran. The demonstrators condemned U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs and demanded the rapid release of Iranian citizens arrested by the American police in Washington.

The people participating in the mass demonstrations in Tehran, Isfahan, Rasht, Tabriz and other cities distributed leaflets which said that neither the economic blockade nor the other provocative measures of influence by the United States will be able to bring to their knees the Iranian people who are fully resolved to defend their independence.

The resolutions adopted contain the demand that the riches plundered by the families of the former monarch and his entourage be returned to Iran.

BOLSHAKOV VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF KNESSET'S JERUSALEM VOTE

LD071543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 4

[V. Bolshakov article under rubric "Concerning Near Eastern Events": "The Aggressor and His Patrons"]

[Text] By way of introduction, a few words about how the events that will be discussed have developed in recent days.

On 29 July the UN General Assembly [UNGA] 7th Emergency Special Session adopted a resolution in support of the Palestinian people by an overwhelming majority (112 in favor; 24 abstentions; 7 against, the United States included). By this verdict the international community reaffirmed the Palestinians' right to create their own independent state and their right to return to the homeland the Zionists took from them, to their homes and property. The UN resolution condemned the aggressor for his policy of occupying Arab lands and Jerusalem and demanded that Israel begin before 15 November 1980 a complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the territories occupied since June 1967. At the same time the resolution said that if Israel on this occasion again fails to heed the voice of the United Nations, the Security Council will consider the situation that has been created in order to take effective measures against the aggressor in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Just what was Israel's response to this UNGA resolution?

Literally the day after the UN vote the Israeli Knesset "condemned" the resolution, declaring it to be "unlawful." At the same time the readiness was reaffirmed to declare Jerusalem to be the "eternal" and also "sole and undivided" [nedelimyy] capital of Israel. This took place on the morning of 30 July. A turbulent debate ensued, as a result of which the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem was declared, in a "fundamental law" rubber-stamped by the Knesset, to be definitive.

G. Hausner, who delivered the speech preceding this vote, cynically stated: "Israel cannot allow itself to leave unanswered the offensive mounted against it in the international arena. The law on Jerusalem is our answer." It is clear that it is not simply an "answer" but a challenge to the whole world community, to the United Nations, to international law and to Israel's Arab neighbors. "Surely you realize that this law is a declaration of war on Islam?" Uri Avneri, Knesset deputy for the leftwing parties, said. Alas, the voice of reason remained a voice crying in the wilderness. Indeed, 69 deputies favored annexing East Jerusalem, 15 were against and 3 abstained--that was the disposition of forces in the Israeli Parliament, which shows that not only the extreme rightwingers, headed by Begin, but also those who call themselves "Zionist socialists" share the old plans for creating a "great Israel" stretching from the Nile to the Euphrates, plans which are very dangerous to the Israeli people's very existence. It is clearly no accident that rightwingers intended to force through the Knesset, at almost the same time as the "law" on Jerusalem, sponsored by deputy Kohen, another bill (sponsored by the selfsame Kohen) establishing Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria.

The world public's reaction to the Israeli parliamentarians' provocative decision was unambiguous.

Meeting in urgent session back on 30 June, exactly a month before the Knesset's decision, the UN Security Council warned that any legislative and administrative measures adopted by Israel and aimed at changing the character and status of Jerusalem would have no legal force.

Even before the State of Israel was on the political map of the world, the Zionists gave Jerusalem no peace. By means of terrorist acts, among whose organizers was Begin, then the leader of the stormtroopers [hsturmoviki] of the Irgun Zvai Leumi organization and now the Israeli prime minister, they tried to lay "claim" to the city. After the 1948-1949 Arab-Israeli war, the city was divided into two parts, the eastern part, under the armistice agreement, being placed in the control of Jordan, the western in that of Israel. In 1950, flouting UN decisions, Israel declared the western part of Jerusalem to be its capital. Both the Knesset and the government moved there from Tel Aviv. [paragraph continues]

However, the United Nations has repeatedly called on Israel to observe the UN decisions on Jerusalem. This was mentioned in UNGA Resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, then in Resolution 303(IV) of 9 December 1949 and other documents.

Since Israel's annexation of the eastern part of Jerusalem in 1967, the United Nations has returned to this issue over and over again, demanding that Israel immediately cease its illegal occupation of the city. Even UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, which Israel "recognized" many years after its adoption, said that what was needed for the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East was, in particular, "the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the territories occupied during the recent (that is, June 1967--V.B.) conflict" and therefore from the eastern part of Jerusalem also.

Israel ignored all these demands from the world community. Numerous documents assembled by the United Nations confirm that during the "Judaization" of Jerusalem the Zionists desecrated Christian and Muslim holy places, created obstacles for ministers of religion and pilgrims, destroyed Arab quarters and forcibly expelled Arabs from the city. The most recent Security Council resolution on Jerusalem says that Israel, as the occupying power, is persistently "changing the physical character, demographic composition, constitutional structure and status" of the holy city. That is the story of the issue of Jerusalem, whose occupation the Zionists are now trying to present as "lawful" in the eyes of the world public, clearly in the hope of an uninformed audience. Vain hopes! France's Government has described Israel's decision on Jerusalem as "running counter to international law and the UN resolutions." Bonn, a number of other West European capitals, Tokyo, Delhi and so forth have reacted in similar terms.

The "fundamental law" adopted by the Knesset has also caused a storm of righteous indignation in the Arab countries. Even Cairo, with an eye to the popular mood, has been forced to condemn it, which has confirmed yet again just how hopeless was the Camp David venture of settling the Near East crisis through U.S.-sponsored separate deals between Israel and Egypt.

Just what is Israel hoping for, in the light of all these facts? Why are its present Zionist rulers allowing themselves to disregard the opinion of the United Nations and international law in general? What is the basis for their illusions of total impunity for this kind of daylight robbery?

For quite a long time Israel's rulers, by capitalizing on the memory of the victims of Nazism--who, as is well know, included not only Jews but millions of people of other nationalities--succeeded in portraying as "anti-Semitism" any opposition to the policy and practice of Zionism or to Israel's aggressive, expansionist course. But nowadays unworthy political "ploys" of that kind fool no one. And Israel's rulers are now gambling increasingly on the United States and on official Washington's support. Washington regards Israel as its reliable bastion in the Near East and over the years has turned it into a military stronghold, and the Israeli armed forces into a police corps for punitive actions against Arab regimes the United States dislikes.

"Israel has still not become our 51st state," the well-known American publicist A. Lilienthal wrote recently in an open letter to President Carter, "although the $32 billion-plus Uncle Sam has given it since 1948 in the shape of economic and military aid, and also in the shape of untaxed donations for philanthropic purposes, is more than any of our 50 states received over the same period." [paragraph continues]

(Lilienthal is not even counting the American monopolies' capital investments in Israel's economy, the expenditure on modernizing its industry and the creation of entire sectors that have enabled Israel, in particular, to become a major weapons exporter and a military contractor for the most reactionary regimes of our time.)

The statistics are extremely eloquent. This spending, of course, is not prompted by the sentimental feelings for the Israelis which both U.S. presidents and U.S. presidential candidates make a point of mentioning in their public speeches in the hope of gaining the support of the extremely influential--both politically and financially--American Jewish community, in which the Zionists call the shots. (President Carter has clearly seen from his own experience that this influence is pretty strong now that the file on his brother Billy, originally maintained by the Zionist "Antidefamation League" with a view to preventing undesirable White House contacts with Arab countries, has developed into a national scandal, called "Billygate" by analogy with Nixon's Watergate affair.)

Political and financial support for Israel has always been implemented by official Washington and the U.S. monopolies in full accordance with American imperialism's practical requirements. Losing its influence in the Arab world, which it is now impossible to restore even with the aid of quislings such as As-Sadat, Washington is gambling on crude force--something directly confirmed by the Pentagon armada off the shores of Iran--and on creating a Pentagon springboard for military adventures in this rich, oil-producing region. The Camp David deal, whose participants, pitting themselves against the world community, tried to foist a curtailed autonomy on the Palestinians and to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, was essentially a clear preliminary to the creation of a military alliance between the United States, Egypt and Israel and the basis for legalizing the buildup of the American presence in the region.

Following the course of his predecessors, who pursued an unvarying pro-Israeli policy, President Carter and his administration have done everything possible to give Israel a free hand for aggressive seizures and attacks on Arab neighbors and also for the elimination of the Palestinian resistance movement. This "consistency," buttressed by pressure from the U.S. monopolies and also from the Zionist lobby, as in the case of "Billygate," is shown both by the constant U.S. pro-Israeli voting in the United Nations, and by the "arm-twisting" tactics the American representatives employed in Venice recently to force their NATO allies to abandon both their "Near East peace initiative" and recognition of the PLO.

It is characteristic that on learning of the Knesset decision on Jerusalem Washington actually found not a word of condemnation for the Israeli expansionists, not to mention any sanctions against the aggressor. The U.S. State Department announced that the Knesset resolution on Jerusalem had not influenced U.S. policy and that in mid-August special envoy S. Linowitz is calmly going to Tel Aviv "to continue negotiations" as though nothing had happened.

This position is nothing other than a U.S. guarantee of the perpetuation of Israel's occupation of the Arab territories and Jerusalem and one more testimony to the fact that the participants in the Camp David deal are categorically opposed to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

And although, as the New York TIMES wrote 4 August, the majority of Western specialists on the Near East has concluded that the talks backed up by the Camp David agreements have virtually exhausted themselves and that "not much can be expected from them" in the future (this conclusion, incidentally, served as the impetus for recent West European maneuvers on the Near East), Washington is continuing to fuss over Camp David like a child with a new toy. And this despite the fact that at the last UNGA session the Arab states and all those countries which supported its resolution on the Palestine issue rejected virtually unanimously the Camp David agreements, viewing them as a conversation between the partners in the deal themselves which has nothing in common with a Near East settlement.

The history of the Knesset's adoption of the "fundamental law" on Jerusalem has again shown in all clarity that the Camp David deal has led the business of a Near East settlement deep into an impasse and has enflamed the situation in the region to the utmost. And, as the world press is now writing, the main responsibility for this rests with its direct participants, primarily the United States. The only way out of this impasse, as the Soviet Union has frequently pointed out, is to return the business of a Near East settlement to the path of collective efforts by all interested sides including, of course, the PLO. There is no other way.

IRAQI-SAUDI COMMUNIQUE AGAINST JERUSALEM ANNEXATION CITED

LD070832 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 August (TASS)--The Israeli Knesset's decision on the annexation of Jerusalem and the proclamation of that city as Israel's "eternal capital" is another aggressive act, spearheaded against the Arab and Moslem peoples, says a joint Iraqi-Saudi communique issued following an official visit of Iraq's President Saddam Husayn to Saudi Arabia. This hostile step, the communique points out, is a threat to peace, security and stability not only in the Middle East but also throughout the world.

Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the document states, express full support for the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to setting up their own independent state on their native land, are coming out in favour of the liberation of all Arab territories, illegally occupied by Israel.

IRAQI TV FILM REVEALS UK EMBASSY ESPIONAGE

LD062142 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 August, TASS--For scores of years the British Embassy in Iraq has been engaged in espionage, and hired agents who worked there, carried out conspiracies leveled against sovereign Iraq and its people. Such is the content of a special programme shown by Iraqi television on Tuesday, which discloses activities of the British Embassy in Baghdad, starting from Iraq's occupation in 1917 and to the July revolution of 1968. These hostile activities, it is noted in the commentary, had the aim of weaken the country by any means and to make it follow the colonialist policy of imperialism. British agents, it was said in the programme, traded in honour and dignity of Iraq, squandered people's wealth, planned subversive actions and sought to put Iraq at the service of imperialist and Zionist circles.

PRAVDA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR BOLIVIAN PATRIOTS

LD080859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Rybalkin article: "Freedom for Simon Reyes!"]

[Text] The reactionary military which carried out a coup d'etet in Bolivia on 17 July has struck mainly against the workers movement--the leading force of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle. One of the putschists' first actions was to attack the headquarters of the Bolivian Workers' Center--the national trade union association--and the premises of the Miners' Trade Union Federation.

During the attack Simon Reyes, secretary of the Bolivian Workers Center and the miners federation and member of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, was seized together with many other trade union leaders. According to reports from La Paz Reyes is being held at the capital's Miraflores military fortress, which has been turned into a prison, and is being tortured. Like hundreds of other leaders and activists of the workers democratic movement thrown into torture chambers, mortal danger hangs over him.

Simon Reyes' life is inextricably linked with the heroic struggle of the miners--the vanguard of the Bolivian proletariat--for the working people's rights, against the oppression of foreign monopolies and for the country's truly independent and democratic development.

Since he was a youth he has taken part in the trade union movement and in 1951 he joined the Communist Party formed the year before. At that time a wave of popular demonstrations against the rule of the mine and factory and landowing oligarchy was growing in the country. In April 1952 the anti-imperialist bourgeois-democratic revolution swept away the power of the "tin barons" and latifundists. The miners' detachments played a decisive part in the armed uprising.

After the April revolution Reyes began to work at the nationalized tin mines and was promoted to the post of one of the leaders of the Miners' Trade Union Federation and the Bolivian Workers Center. In 1961, when the Bolivian Workers Center went into opposition against the government because of its concessions to U.S. imperialist circles and its policy of repressions against the workers and democratic movement, Reyes was arrested and sent to a remote and almost inaccessible region near the border with Brazil. Subsequently he was frequently arrested and banished from the country under the reactionary military governments in power. On each occasion, upon emerging from prison or returning to his homeland, he again joined the struggle together with his comrades in the party and trade union movement.

After the ousting of Banzer's military dictatorship in 1978 Reyes worked on the restoration of the trade union organizations and explained the tasks facing the organized workers movement in democratizing social life and rebuffing attempts to restore the dictatorial regime. At the 1979 and 1980 parliamentary elections, Reyes was elected a parliamentary deputy from the Potosi Department--a mining region. The general strike declared by the Bolivian Workers Center in protest against the attempted military coup in November 1979 demonstrated the national trade union center's key role in thwarting the insurgents' plans.

That is why the putschists are now striving so rapidly to deal with the workers movement and deprive it of its leadership. A decree of the military junta which has seized power has banned political and trade union activity. But the Bolivian working people and above all the miners, loyal to the glorious traditions of the struggle in defense of the rights and gains of the working class and entire people, are continuing to resist the putschists.

Soviet working people, like the working people of other countries, are voicing their solidarity with the Bolivian patriots and democrats and are resolutely demanding that the terror be halted, that democratic freedoms be restored, and that Simon Reyes and the other political and trade union leaders and all those arrested be released immediately.

OUSTED BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT FORMS UNDERGROUND GOVERNMENT

LD081035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Listov dispatch: "Bolivia: Government Underground"]

[Text] Lima, 6 August--Today the Bolivian people are greeting the latest, 155th anniversary of their motherland's national independence under conditions of a state of siege, raging fascist reaction and terror against all democratic, progressive forces. Fearing the people, the military junta has in practice banned all celebrations of this event.

A large number of Bolivian politicians and trade union leaders are still in foreign embassies, where they have found political asylum. Approximately 100 people, including Guevara Arze, former interim president of Bolivia, are in the Venezuelan Embassy and the resistence of Venezuelan Ambassador Echeverria. The junta's relationship with the church has deteriorated sharply, the tense situation inside the country is magnified by the international isolation in which the military junta finds itself. It has so far been recognized by only a small handful of countries, mostly Latin American military regimes.

At the same time there are a growing number of Bolivian diplomats who do not wish to cooperate with the military regime and who are openly breaking with the military junta. Walter Montenegro, Bolivian ambassador to Lima, has just followed many of his colleagues and resigned.

It is reported from La Paz that Hernan Siles Zuazo, the left forces' candidate who won the 29 June election and went underground after the coup, was yesterday proclaimed "Bolivia's constitutional president." A written message from Siles Zuazo was disseminated among representatives of the press in the Bolivian capital, in which he declared that he has set up a "government of national unity underground," which is the "sole legitimate representative of the Bolivian people."

Siles Zuazo declared that his decision had been made "at the request of the overwhelming majority of Bolivians participating in the people's resistance" to the military junta. He emphasized that the military coup confronted the Bolivian people with a choice: "Either to resign themselves passively to the establishment of a fascist dictatorship or to struggle actively and resolutely against the 'government of national destruction.'"

MINISTER RUDNEV VIEWS TRENDS IN MANAGERIAL PROCESS AUTOMATION

LD080849 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by K.N. Rudnev, USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, under the rubric "Precongress Review: Technical Equipment of Control Systems": "Stages of Introduction"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Instrument making occupies a key place in the resolution of today's urgent problem of automating managerial processes--both as the producer of the necessary equipment and as the pioneer of the creation of automated control systems themselves and of their employment on the scale not only of individual enterprises but also of the entire sector as a whole.

The past years, if we speak of the automation of such a complex activity as management, have been marked by interesting questing and substantial progress. This work has made a considerable contribution to the sector's development.

I believe, in general, that the effectiveness of measures in the sphere of improving management, including its automation, should be evaluated through the end results. The ministry is coping successfully with the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. THE PRODUCTION VOLUME OF INSTRUMENT-MAKING AND COMPUTER EQUIPMENT ENTERPRISES IS INCREASING 70 PERCENT OVER THE 5-YEAR PLAN, INCLUDING 90 PERCENT FOR COMPUTER EQUIPMENT.

The ministry is fulfilling the targets for growth of labor productivity, which will increase 52 percent over the 5-year plan, as well as for profits and the creation and introduction of new equipment. Suffice it to say that at the beginning of the last 5-year plan the production of 500-550 products was started up annually, whereas the present figure stands at approximately 800 products. In all, almost two-thirds of the output produced is being renewed during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The proportion of products of the top quality category in the total production volume was only 8.5 percent in 1975, but it will reach 40 percent in 1980. The share of the ministry's enterprises in forming the national income is growing steadily.

THESE RESULTS HAVE BEEN MADE POSSIBLE THANKS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SECTOR OF A RANGE OF ORGANIZATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC MEASURES, A PROMINENT PLACE AMONG WHICH IS ALLOCATED TO THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT. By the end of the 5-year plan we will have introduced automated control systems in enterprises which produce 85 percent of the sectorwide volume of output sales. Automated systems will have been created and commissioned for the control of technological processes which are currently implemented with considerable expenditure of manual labor--assembly operations, product quality control and others.

Specialized scientific research and planning and design organizations and enterprises of our ministry work in practically all spheres of the economy. In previous years they participated widely in the creation of automated control systems in the most important, leading projects in power generation, the metallurgical industry, machine building, transport, light industry and other sectors of the national economy. Here use was made of new models of computer equipment, whose production had been started up by our ministry's enterprises. The sector thereby makes a significant contribution to raising the efficiency of the entire national economic complex.

Automated control systems have a leading role to play in the great work on further improving the economic mechanism at the modern stage. This connection shows up well in the example of our ministry. As is known, the instrument-making sector has been working with full financial autonomy for 10 years. What is the essence of financially autonomous methods of management? Let us dwell on the main thing. First, the ministry's rights have been extended in the sphere of planning and finance.

Second, all expenditure--both current (on the manufacture of output) and long-term (construction and modernization of enterprises, scientific research and experimental design work, the provision of plants with new equipment, housing construction)--comes out of its own income. The direct dependence of the sector's development on current activity is thereby established. Third, the sector's economic interest in raising management standards and in making rational use of resources has been stepped up. This is achieved with the help of the normative of profit distribution, insofar as part of the above-plan profits remains at the ministry's disposal and is used for the material encouragement of enterprise collectives and for the expansion of production.

I would like to pay special attention to the sector's fundamentally new relationship with the state budget. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ECONOMIC PRACTICE THE MINISTRY GUARANTEES CONTRIBUTION TO THE BUDGET IN AMOUNTS NOT LOWER THAN THOSE PLANNED, REGARDLESS OF THE RESULTS OF ITS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES--WHICH NATURALLY INCREASES SHARPLY ITS ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY TO THE STATE.

This means that the sector's affairs can proceed successfully only if all enterprises and organizations work efficiently. Another property of the economic mechanism within the ministry of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems is also important--it not only creates conditions for the intensification of production, scientific and technical activities but also makes known through the most sensitive channel--the financial one--even short-term deviations from the normal course of production and economic "misfires" in a particular link of the sector's system.

It is understandable that under these conditions the ministry and all-union associations needed to increase control over the activities of all production links which are part of the sector's financially autonomous complex and to find an effective instrument of planning and of day-to-day management of the course of production, output sales, material and technical supplies, finance and other key directions of activity. The "automated control system-instrument" (ASU-Pribor) sectorial automated system, which was being developed and commissioned simultaneously with the development of new financially autonomous methods of management, has become such an instrument.

We regard the ASU-Pribor system as an inalienable link in the comprehensive system of the sector's leadership and as an important organizational-technical factor for raising the efficiency of production management since, of the number of existing directions in the use of automated control systems, the greatest impact is made by improving the quality and increasing the validity of the strategic and tactical managerial decisions being made by means of objective, prompt and specially prepared information. Practice convinces us every day of the fruitfullness of using "electronic advisers."

The ASU-Pribor system daily provides all levels of the sector's management (all-union industrial associations, functional administrations, the ministry leadership) with the necessary information characterizing the enterprises' activities; the system provides analytical, forecast data on possible deviations from the normal course of production and on the reasons for such deviations. These are the only day-to-day data which serve as the information basis of decisions adopted hot on the heels of events or even forestalling them and as the signal for giving necessary assistance to enterprises. The system facilitates the management of material and technical resources and makes it possible more correctly to establish the need for them and so ensure the production plan. Material resources are distributed only with the help of an automated control system.

Sufficient experience of the creation of systems has now been accumulated, and models of automated control systems have been approved at all levels: starting with the regulation of technological processes, the automation of means of shop, works and enterprise leadership, and the automation of planning and design developments. The "Olympiad-80" automated control system, which is currently successfully serving the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow, is an example of large-scale control systems.

But now it is important and necessary to create, in the sector, systems of a qualitatively new type, which realize these directions of the use of computer equipment in mutual coordination. Simultaneously with creating such integrated automated control systems it is necessary to do work on improving technology and providing enterprises with equipment which meets the demands of automation so as to embrace with it not only production management directly but the entire cycle of the creation of instruments and products: research work, design, development of technology, direct fulfillment of technological operations in manufacture and assembly, testing, transportation and storage of the finished product.

We believe that such a comprehensive approach will make it possible to intensify the production process, to raise the quality of products, to shorten the cycle of assimilation of new equipment and to ensure the rhythmic production of output by our science-and-production associations and enterprises. This will increase the complexity of management of the sector and of all-union associations as a unified production and economic complex. We foresee this and have therefore set the task of embarking on the stage-by-stage creation and realization of a model of the sector within the framework of the ASU-Pribor system and managing the sector on the basis of such a model--to "run through" possible variants on it and choose the most efficient ones before adopting any decisions. The sector, I repeat once again, is a unified production and economic complex and therefore, on adopting a decision which improves one form of activity, undesirable deviations of the indicators of other forms of activity are possible through the complex chain of interdependences. By using the model it will be possible to evaluate the sum total of remote consequences when adopting a specific local decision.

What is needed, in general, in order to take a new step in the automation of management in the next 5-year plan is A COMPREHENSIVE SECTOR PROGRAM EMBRACING THE IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION ORGANIZATION AND OF MANAGEMENT METHODS ON THE BASIS OF THE BROAD UTILIZATION OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT. Such a program has been drawn up in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and has been approved by the Collegium, and the corresponding directive documents have been published and enabled our collectives to begin fulfilling it. Today the scientific research and experimental design organizations engaged in developing automated control systems in instrument making have created the necessary scientific and technical groundwork for the development of work on this comprehensive program.

The following question arises in this connection. Taking account of the great scope being acquired by the automation of management in sectors of the national economy, it must be borne in mind that this matter demands very definite material resources. They must be provided for on a statewide scale, and THEREFORE IT IS ADVISABLE FOR THE USSR GOSPLAN TO ESTABLISH CONCRETE PLANNING OF WORK ON THE CREATION AND INTRODUCTION OF ALL KINDS OF AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEMS WITH ALL THE NECESSARY BALANCE OF RESOURCES. This would accelerate the introduction of automated control systems and the securing of the corresponding national economic saving.

The introduction of automated control systems today largely depends on the activities of scientific and design organizations engaged in developing these systems. They are entrusted with resolving one of the most complex scientific and technical problems. This is within the power only of specialized, highly professional collectives of scientists and designers. [paragraph continues]

Such collectives are taking shape today, and we expect them to carry out the increasing preferential development of mathematicoeconomic models of management, programs for computers and the entire range of technical means necessary to realize a specific automated control system project. Scientific research and experimental design organizations must in turn be equipped primarily with new technical means and new models of computer equipment, and it is necessary widely to develop in them automation of the labor of developers and designers and thereby increase their work efficiency. I say this because such organizations operate not only in our sector, and the problem of equipping them is a universal one.

Here I would also like to touch on a question in connection with which it is frequently possible to hear complaints from production workers: Existing computers are poorly equipped with peripherals. Indeed, modern means of computer equipment and their software afford the users extensive opportunities for direct interaction with computers and for information input and output, including switching into remote control systems. The realization of these opportunities has advanced the task of extensively equipping computers with various peripherals: high-speed printers, various graph plotters, alphanumeric and graphic displays, object linkage units and others. Taking account of these trends, in the next 5-year plan the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems plans to more than triple production of peripherals compared with the current 5-year period.

Our sector has started up production of small calculators and will increase their output substantially in the next 5-year plan. It should be pointed out that they have an effective application not only for resolving local tasks: They can also be used successfully in comprehensive systems at the level of managing technological processes, and also as a link in design automation systems and in intricate technical complexes for the management of processes in the nonindustrial sphere--such as transport, banking systems and others.

The realization of the tasks of creating and introducing modern technical means to ensure the automation of managerial processes is raising the entire economy to a qualitatively new level. And therefore it remains the priority program of our sectors working people to expand production of these means and to improve them continuously.

WEST SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS EXAMINED

LD071415 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 July 1980 publishes on page 2, under the headline "How Cities Begin," a 1,000-word Novosibirsk-Tyumen-Tomsk report from special correspondent S. Vtorushin discussing issues relating to the construction of settlements in West Siberia, where the oil and gas industries are now being developed. Vtorushin notes improvements in settlement construction work in the past 20 years, but laments that even now "by no means all" oilmen in the region have "comfortable, warm and lightweight mobile accommodation, canteens and clubs." The country, he writes, "must make colossal efforts to help the Siberians."

Vtorushin attributes the problems in providing suitable accomodation to the fact that "while 1 ministry extracts oil in the region, 26 departments construct housing." Consequently, he writes, "many scientists and major economic leaders believe there is a need for a coordinating organ that would unify the construction complex." He outlines the difficulties involved in setting up such a body, and notes that "in many specialists' opinion," it should initially "monitor the course of housing, cultural and consumer construction and the development of construction industry bases in West Siberia." Vtorushin also calls for a "long-term program for the development of the whole construction complex" in West Siberia, noting the adverse effect of towns' "uncertain status" on their development: "Even now, many people believe that Nizhnevartovsk, Strezhevoy, Nefteyugansk, Nadym and other towns exist only so we can take the oil and gas from there, then leave."

CEREMONY MARKS RAILROAD WORKERS DAY

LD061035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 2

[TASS report: "In Honor of Railroad Workers' Holiday]

[Text] More than half the world volume of railroad shipments is carried out by working people on our country's steel arteries. Striving to greet the 26th party congress with high achievements, they are fighting persistently to improve efficiency and work quality. This was spoken of at a ceremony devoted to all-union Railroad Workers' Day. It was held in Moscow 31 July.

In the presidium were A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, K.S. Simonov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, winners of socialist competition, production front-runners and representatives of the capital's public.

A report was delivered by I.G. Pavlovskiy, minister of railways.

Those present assured the party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that they will make every effort to ensure the successful fulfillment of targets for the year and for the 5-year plan and will bring new reserves into play.

LATVIAN PLENUM DISCUSSES LABOR DISCIPLINE, CADRE TURNOVER

LD071421 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian CP Central Committee plenum was held 31 July. The plenum heard a report by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, on convening the next, 23d Latvian CP Congress. The plenum also heard a report by Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, on the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy."

The following spoke in the debate of the reports: V.N. Chevachin, first secretary of Riga's Proletarskiy Raykom; A.R. Klautsen, first secretary of the Liyepaya Gorkom; I.A. Bogdanov, first secretary of the Rezeknenskiy Raykom; E.Y. Ozols, chairman of the Latvian SSR People's Control Committee; I.T. Yegorov, senior digester operative at the Slokskiy pulp and paper plant; V.K. Makevits, first secretary of the Ventspilsskiy Raykom; V.V. Leonova, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee on Labor, and R.F. Shchupanovskiy, general director of the Radiotekhnika Production Association.

The concluding speech was delivered at the plenum by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a decision to convene the next, 23d Latvian CP Congress. On the second item on the agenda the plenum adopted an appropriate resolution and a plan of basic measures of the Latvian CP Central Committee to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 5-7 AUG

LD080212/LD080232 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-7 5-7 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

5 August

In Saratovsakay Oblast, 10 days of shock work have begun. Reaping has been carried out on over 2 million hectares. Leading machine operators are daily achieving coverage of up to 30 hectares, threshing 60-80 tons of grain each. The first 300,000 tons of grain have been delivered to elevators. (0000 GMT)

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has approved an initiative put forward by Sergeyevskiy Rayon farmers. They have decided to sell the state 15 million instead of 10 million poods of barley and wheat and to complete work on more than 200,000 hectares in 8 days. According to figures from the republican Central Statistical Administration today, grain crops in Kazakhstan have already been reaped on 3.4 million hectares. Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast has begun harvesting grain, so that sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the republic are reaping grain on the whole work front, from the western to eastern borders (no further details on Central Statistical Administration figures). (0700 GMT)

6 August

Vilnius--Harvesting has begun in Lithuania, with 1,300 transport and harvesting complexes due to work day and night. Combines are fitted with attachments to pick up flattened grain. At least 3.2 million tons of grain have been promised. Minsk--Belorussian farmers have completed cutting and threshing of various types of cereal grass seed. Despite the mixed weather, a good harvest has been obtained. It is intended to lay in about 25,000 tons, which will be enough for farms to sow all the areas allocated to fodder crops. Astrakhan--Tomatoes of the new harvest have been shipped to Tyumen oilmen and dam-builders. Arkhangelsk vegetable growers have promised to complete ahead of schedule their pledges for vegetable sales to the state in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The Astrakhan growers will supply the country with over 2 million tons of tomates, considerably more than the 5-Year Plan quota. (0000 GMT)

Spring wheat on Kazakhstan virgin lands occupies over 3 million hectares. Despite capricious weather this year, the harvest is "not bad" in Kustanayskaya Oblast. The Ipatovo method is being used. A shock month for fodder procurement is being held in Tuvinskaya ASSR, where in recent years there has been a considerable increase in numbers of sheep and cattle. Over 100 mechanized teams are engaged in the work. Mass chopping of cotton has begun in Kirghizia. The republic has promised to sell the state 210,000 tons of raw cotton, almost 9,000 tons more than at the beginning of the 5-year plan. (0100 GMT)

Grain has been cut on nearly 22 million hectares in the RSFSR, of which 55 percent has been threshed. Harvesting is in progress everywhere except the northwestern regions and eastern Siberia. Rye and peas are being harvested in Omskaya and Novisibirskaya oblasts and the Altay. Good weather has made it possible to overfulfill the plan for procurement of strong wheats. Some 1.6 million tons, which is 300,000 tons above plan, have arrived at RSFSR procurement points. (1100 GMT)

Overall in the country sown and natural grasses have been reaped over more than 59 million hectares, which is 71 percent of the whole area. Farms have stored 48 percent of the hay, 80 percent of the haylage and 55 percent of vitaminized grass meal out of the planned quantity of this fodder. Approximately 33 million tons of silage mass has been laid in. (1900 GMT)

Progressive technology for laying in fodder is being widely introduced--active ventilation and compression of the hay, preservatives for laying in of silage. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the south of the country have begun harvesting corn for silage. (1900 GMT)

7 August

Saratov--The first 500,000 tons of grain have been delivered to reception centers. Over 15,000 vehicles are engaged in the transport of winter wheat, barley and, in some areas, the main crop of the Volga Region--spring wheat. (0200 GMT)

Grain has now been harvested on over 4 million hectares in Kazakhstan. All barley and wheat have now been reaped and threshed in the southern plains. Work is in full swing in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts. Machine operators in the virgin lands have begun selective reaping. Some 100,000 combines and dozens of thousands of harvesters have been prepared. Over 300 elevators and grain procurement enterprises have been brought to full readiness. Transport drivers are also preparing for the work, in which 50,000 trucks, many of them large well-equipped ones, will be used. (0500 GMT)

Grain has been cut on 500,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast. This is 47 percent of the whole area. Some 200,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state. In the Black Sea region, the harvest is being gathered in on the second half of the grain area. No less than 1.5 million tons of grain are to be sold this year. (0700 GMT)

In Belorussia, the harvest has started in Mogilevskaya and Vitebskaya oblasts. (0800 GMT)

The first 200,000 tons of grain have been delivered to procurement points in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. (0830 GMT)

Reaping has begun in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Harvesting is in progress on more than 4 million hectares in Kazakhstan as a whole. All union republics are now harvesting grain. Grain has been threshed on 25 million hectares throughout the country. This is 70 percent of the area reaped. (1750 GMT)

Machine operators in the steppes of Stavropolskiy Kray have completed the harvesting of winter and spring cereal crops. Elevators in Zaporozhskaya Oblast have received 1 million tons of grain. (2230 GMT)

RADIO HOOK-UP REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD071324 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 7 August broadcasts a 12-minute program called "Harvest and Its Heroes" introduced by Semen Astakhov who links up on the EFIR-I system with correspondents in Orenburg, Dnepropetrovsk and Moldavia.

The Orenburg correspondent begins by reporting that the harvest has just started to get into full swing with latest figures showing that grain has been cut in swathes on an area of about 200,000 hectares and threshed on an area of almost 150,000 hectares. The correspondent says that it is sunny but there are problems. "The grain crops are stunted, the ears are dry and brittle and various reaping tactics are being employed in order to bring in the grain." At present, the 3 millionth hectare of grain crops is being cut and threshing is in progress on the 2 millionth. The Orenburg correspondent then gives an account of family teams working on the harvest.

Astakhov then reports that altogether, throughout the country, grain crops have been cut on an area of almost 36 million hectares, a little under one third of the total area, and about 70 percent of the crops already cut has been threshed.

The correspondent in Dnepropetrovsk then reports that 80 percent of the area has already been threshed. Crops have ripened 2 weeks later than normal this year so hard work is called for to get the harvest in on time. The director of a large grain crops elevator in the oblast says that deliveries at his enterprise are going well, with no delays at all. The quality of grain crops being received is good.

Astakhov then announces that the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture has informed him that the wheat arriving in elevators in Kuban, Stavropol and Don areas is especially good. The RSFSR as a whole has already fulfilled the plan for the procurement of strong wheat--1.6 million tons already having been delivered--300,000 tons more than planned.

The correspondent in Moldavia comes on the air to report that harvesting of grain crops is now over half-way through, and that many farms have exceeded their plans for the sale of grain crops to the state. He says that the sunflower harvest will soon be starting and prospects are good.

Finally, Astakhov again calls the Dnepropetrovsk correspondent back on the air and he reports that the 220,000 hectares of sunflower in the republic are in good condition everywhere.

PROCUREMENT MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GRAIN HARVEST

LD071535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 2

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procurement, under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Our Interviews": "Into Reliable Storehouses"]

[Text] The harvest, after starting in the south of the country, has already been launched in the main grain growing regions--the Northern Caucasus, the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Central Chernozem, the Volga and the Urals. Every day more and more farms become involved. Vehicles and convoys of trucks carrying the grain from the new harvest have set off for the elevators and reception centers. How have the procurement workers prepared for the reception and storage of grain? A PRAVDA correspondent put this question to USSR Minister of Procurement G.S. Zolotukhin.

In receiving reports from enterprises where the grain of the final year of the 5-year plan is arriving, G.S. Zolotukhin said, we rejoice in the farmers' successes. They have overcome the difficulties caused by the vagaries of the weather and have grown and are gathering in a good harvest. A considerable volume of work has to be fulfilled by procurement workers. Workers in the sector constantly remember Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words to the effect that growing and gathering in the harvest is only half the task--you still have to prepare a good base for storing it and bring agricultural products to the consumer without losses. The procurement workers' labor is directed toward resolving this task.

Out of this year's harvest we have to purchase more than 92 million tons of grain and considerably increase procurements of strong and durum wheat, rye, corn and groat and pulse crops. I think many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, responding with action to the party Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress," are trying not only to fulfill this year's grain sales targets, but also to "extinguish" the debts of past years.

Procurement workers have prepared thoroughly for receiving the harvest. As early as late fall leading collectives of the Krasnodar, Altay, Bryansk, Vinnitsa, Kustanay and several other grain product administrations proposed the launching of mass competition for the ahead-of-schedule and high quality preparation of the material and technical base. Their initiative was supported by all workers in the sector.

The state has appropriated substantial material and financial resources for strengthing and further developing procurement enterprises. This assistance, as well as the wide scope of socialist competition and the selfless labor of workers in the sector, yielded good results: The material and technical base came into operation earlier than planned. It was prepared with a view to round-the-clock reception of grain.

Grain will be delivered to nearly 4,000 enterprises. Some 10,000 truck scales and more than 30,000 vehicle unloading devices are installed at these enterprises. The capacity of the driers exceeds 108 million tons of grain per month.

If all the grain reception network's production capacities are reduced to a generalized indicator, it must be said that every 24 every procurement workers will be able to receive about 4 million tons of grain, to unload 8.5 million tons from vehicles and truck trains and to dry 2.5 million tons of rice. More than 1,000 enterprises equipped with active ventilation facilities and grain driers will receive sunflower seeds. A material and technical base has been prepared which will ensure the reception and processing of brewing barley and corn.

[Question] Judging from the figures, the sector's technical arsenal looks quite impressive. But cadres are needed too....

[Answer] And qualified cadres at that, specialists who know how to work with grain. Our enterprisies' basic personnel consists of more than 286,000 people. Every year during the grain procurement period we involve in the work tens of thousands of secondary school graduates, students, pensioners--people who do not have the necessary professional knowledge and skills. This year we have had to train 58,000 people. The training of mass-profession specialists and laboratory assistants and the staffing of enterprises with them are now complete.

[Question] Grigoriy Serveyevich, as practice shows, the successful fulfillment of the first commandment by grain growers largely depends on the skillful organization of the delivery and reception of grain. How efficiently is collaboration between procurement workers and truck drivers organized?

[Answer] In many regions rich experience has been accumulated in the round-the-clock sale of grain and shipments according to hourly schedules. These schedules are worked out by computer. This method is valuable not only because it lessens the tension when procurement is in full swing and prevents vehicles standing idle at the elevators, but it also greatly improves the coefficient of utilization of production capacities and helps to speed up the rate of harvesting and reduce grain losses in transportation and storage. It also makes it possible to reduce requirements for motor transport by almost one-third, to lessen the "shortage" of drivers and to increase the productivity of the grain reception centers' technological lines by 25-30 percent.

To form a clear idea of the result of the delivery and reception of grain according to hourly schedules, let us look at the results of work by transport and procurement enterprises in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. [paragraph continues]

In 24 hours last year more than 100,000 tons of grain was delivered to the 19 elevators where the method had been introduced. And the deliveries were distributed evenly: 55-60 percent by day and 40-45 percent by night. Last year alone the hourly schedule made it possible for the Tselinogradskaya Oblast workers to release 1,800 motor vehicles, eliminate idle time and ensure the planned loading of elevators: For the shipment of this year's harvest, the oblast plans to create 200 specialized columns and teams which will deliver grain to 23 grain reception enterprises according to the hourly schedule.

This method has been correctly assessed and is being successfully used in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Orenburgskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Odesskaya and certain other oblasts. Here idle time is practically unknown for motor transport carrying grain; the grain is delivered round the clock and is cleaned, dried and deposited in storehouses in good time.

[Question] All the same, "peak" hours often occur at elevators, which gives rise to serious reproaches from the drivers....

[Answers] Serious and, I will add, just reproaches. Nobody likes standing around with a full load waiting for unloading, knowing that there are heaps of grain on the threshing floor and the weather is unsettled. We call enterprise leaders strictly to account if "bottlenecks" occur. But the procurement workers cannot resolve this problem alone. It requires efficient cooperation from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and transport workers. And what usually happens? Farm leaders claim that they "had no time" for the hourly schedule. It seems never to have occurred to them that by operating in the old way they themselves are tying their hands and complicating the grain shipment process. And although the hourly schedule method of work for transport has long since passed the experimental stage, it has still not been introduced into practice on many farms in Novosibirskaya, Kurganskaya and certain other oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes seek to transport the main bulk of the grain during the daytime. Only 5-10 percent of the daily grain deliveries arrive by night. So it happens that in the daytime queues form because of the buildup of vehicles, while at night the grain reception enterprises' equipment stands idle.

Attaching tremendous importance to grain shipments by hourly schedules, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has held an all-union conference in the Georgian city of Telavi which defined specific measures for disseminating advanced experience. Almost 600 enterprises will work under the hourly schedules compiled by computer. The transition to progressive technology and improved efficiency in the utilization of motor transport are also important because in many major grain regions there is a shortage of storehouses and grain has to be transported over great distances.

[Question] Please describe how the construction of new elevators is being carried out and how matters stand regarding this year's projects scheduled for completion?

[Answer] Thanks to the constant concern of the party and government, the material and technical base of the sector, which is an important component of the agroindustrial complex, is developing rapidly. From 1965 through 1979 about R5 billion was spent on its construction. During this time storehouse capacities increased 1.5 times, the share of elevators increased 2.6 times, and the capacities of grain driers 1.7 times.

Nonetheless the construction of grain reception enterprises is not keeping abreast of the tempo of grain production and procurements. The plan for 1980 provides for the commissioning of elevators with a capacity of over 3.8 million tons and, of these, about 2.4 million tons are to be commissioned before the end of the third quarter. So far granaries for 880,000 tons of grain have been commissioned.

The Kazakhstan Ministry of Rural Construction subunits are not working badly. They have considerably overfulfilled the plan for the first half of the year and commissioned silo blocks for over 218,000 tons of grain. Elevators have been commissioned at the Berlik station, Dzhambulskaya Oblast, the Dzhalagash station, Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, the Zhangiz-Tobe station, Semipalatinskaya Oblast, and the Predgornaya and Levoberezhnaya stations, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. Long before the start of the harvest, the elevator at the Olginsk station, Krasnodarskiy Kray, was commissioned. Enterprises have been commissioned for the sector at the Nexhegol station, Belgorodskaya Oblast, the Kardail station, Voronezhskaya Oblast and the Makushino station, Kurganskaya Oblast, as have a number of other establishments.

However, if you analyze in depth the state of affirs with regard to the construction of granaries, there will prove to be more failures and disruptions. The subunits of the Ukrainian Ministry of Rural Construction, for instance, fulfilled theplan for commissioning establishments by only 50 percent. Yuzhelevatorstroy failed to commission enterprises at the Kamysh-Zarya station, Zaporozhskaya Oblast, and the Trikratnoye station, Nikolayevskaya Oblast. A number of construction trusts in the RSFSR are lagging seriously behind in fulfilling their targets. Thus, for the second year running Privolzhskelevatorstroy has failed to commission the elevator at Bashmakovo station, Penzenskaya Oblast. Silbelevatorstroy is in arrears to its clients. Many such examples could be cited.

[Question] Probably the construction workers are not the sole culprits?

[Answer] To be fair, it must be said that a large share of the blame for the failure to meet granary construction plans rests with our clients. They are frequently late issuing planning documents to the construction workers, make a mass of corrections to them, fail to supply equipment and cable promptly, exercise only feeble control over the course and quality of work, and display lack of principle in accepting enterprises with serious defects.

Frequently the equipment suppliers let us down. Thus, in the first quarter the Armavir heavy scales building plant delivered only 24 of 163 scales with extended platforms. The plants of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are late with deliveries of motor vehicles using the funds for the second quarter. It is essential to rectify the situation more rapidly. After all, the harvest and the delivery of grain to the granaries brook no delay.

Now that the mass harvesting work is moving to the northern and eastern regions and the flow of grain to the elevators is increasing, Comrade Zolotukhin said in conclusion, socialist competition for the successful completion of the 10th 5-year Plan, launched on the initiative of the collective of the Kokchetav grain products combine, is developing increasingly widely among the sector's workers. The southern farms are selling grain rapidly. In the Kuban they have already delivered 2.5 million tons of grain to the granaries; in Rostovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Krav the figure is 1.6 million tons each, and in Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts almost 900,000 tons each. The procurement workers are putting all their endeavor, experience, and professional skill into taking in the grain more rapidly, safeguarding it fully, and greeting worthily the 26th party congress.

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS REVIEWED

LD081005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "The Grain Grower's First Commandment"]

[Text] These days farmers have no more important task than the harvest. Its borders are expanding rapidly. The time is very close when even the most northerly grainfields will resound to the roar of combines.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, on 4 August grain and pulse crops had been cut from 35.7 million hectares in the country, which is 29 percent of plan. Grain has been threshed from 25 million hectares. Farmers in all the union republics are harvesting grain crops. Farms in the RSFSR have cut the grain crops from nearly one-third of the grain area, and those in the Ukraine have cut them from 56 percent of the area.

The culmination of rural workers' concerns is a harvest gathered into the storehouses and reliably preserved. The farmers are of the unanimous opinion that their best gift to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress will be the fulfillment and overfillment of pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Today, launching socialist competition in honor of the congress, the collectives of many farms are revising earlier targets and deciding to send a significant additional quantity of grain to the procurement centers.

All the efforts of rural workers in Stavropolskiy Kray's Ipatovskiy Rayon are directed toward achieving a high end result. Their contribution to the country's food store is again weighty: From here, 160,000 tons of high quality grain has been delivered to the elevators, instead of the 120,000 tons envisaged in the annual target. Many thousands of tons of choice wheat has been dispatched to the state in addition to the 5-year plan.

More than 2.5 million tons of grain has been delivered to reception centers from the fields of Krasnodarskiy Kray. In the last 5 days about 450,000 tons of grain has been procured here, or 10 percent of the total volume of purchases. Stavropolskiy Kray farmers have sent 1.7 million tons of grain to the state's granaries, that is, 91 percent of the annual plan. The last 5 days were important: 300,000 tons of grain crops, or 17 percent of plan, were delivered to the elevators. Grain procurements are taking place at a rapid rate in Dnepropetrovskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts.

These days the main sector of work for party organizations and farm leaders and specialists is in the fields and on the grain routes. Competition has been launched everywhere among harvest participants for a high end result and for ensuring highly productive utilization of harvest machinery. It is important to guard reliably against losses of the harvest and to strive to ensure that grain deliveries to reception centers are steady. Efficient operations by transport workers--truck drivers, railroad workers, river transport workers--are of great significance for the success of the cause. They are called upon to give the "green light" to grain loads and adopt speedy measures if interruptions or jams occur anywhere. It is the task of road workers to keep the roads in good working condition and do everything to ensure that truck convoys of grain move toward the elevators without delay.

The work of all links in the harvest and transport process is now being organized in the light of these demands. But there are also instances of another kind. [paragraph continues]

In certain rayons totally unjustified sluggishness is being tolerated in carrying out grain procurement and in some places they wait for special instructions. The leaders of individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes, ensuring the farm's own grain requirements are supplied first of all, relegate to second place the fulfillment of contract commitments for the sale of grain to the state.

Just such a picture can be seen on some farms in Krymskaya Oblast. For instance, by 22 July the Druzhba Narodov kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon had already threshed grain crops from 90 percent of the area and harvested 18,500 tons of grain, but had sold only 690 tons to the state, or 11 percent of the volume provided for in contract commitments. Despite reminders from USSR Ministry of Procurement workers, the farm's leaders had not changed their attitude last week: At the end of the month the quantity of grain sold remained the same. But by that time the kolkhoz had dispatched more than 6,000 tons of grain in exchange for fodder concentrates. Similar sluggishness in fulfilling the first commandment has been tolerated by the Rassvet sovkhoz, also in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, the Avangard sovkhoz in Sakskiy Rayon and certain other farms. The rate of grain purchases has fallen in Krymskaya Oblast as a whole. It has also slowed down in Rostovskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts. It is the duty of local party and soviet organs to increase farm leaders' responsibility for the strict fulfillment of grain procurement plans and the firm observance of state discipline.

With a view to ensuring timely shipments of grain, its rapid reception and good preservation, it is important to make full use of available potential. But in a number of places a large number of motor vehicles are not ready for work. In Bryanskaya Oblast, for instance, 23 percent of the motor vehicle pool cannot be put into service because it has not been repaired; in Kurskaya Oblast the figure is 24 percent, and in Kostromskaya Oblast--29 percent. Nor is everything in order at certain grain reception centers. Thus by 15 July granaries with an area of 133,000 square meters were not ready to receive grain in Belorussia. Some of the driers in the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR have not been repaired. The construction workers are in arrears. The 6-month plan for the construction of grain and seed storehouses on sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises was only 36 percent fulfilled.

The uninterrupted operation of the harvest process depends to a great extent on how well farmers and transport and procurement workers are equipped with everything they need. In previous reviews PRAVDA has criticized certain industrial enterprises which have tolerated shortfalls in deliveries of machinery and spare parts to the countryside. Measures have been adopted to improve matters in a number of places. Thus at the Taganrog combine plant, which was in arrears on the 6-month results, steady dispatching of Kolos combines has now been organized and the 7-month plan has been fulfilled.

But the situation has not been recitified everywhere. For instance, the Dzhankoy and Chelyabinsk machine building plants had a shortfall of about 1,000 tractor trailers delivered to rural areas by 23 July. Interruptions have been permitted in supplying sovkhozes and kolkhozes with petroleum products. In the first two 10-day periods of July many thousands of tons of gasoline and diesel fuel were not sent to farms in the Ukrainian, Uzbek and Kazakh SSR's. Interruptions are also making themselves felt in supplies of fuel and lubricants in Altayskiy Kray and Kuybyshevskaya, Volgogradskaya, Lipetskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts. More resolute measures are needed to improve matters.

Grain is the people's invaluable asset. It is the duty of rural workers and their partners to gather it in without losses. To fulfill the first commandment with honor and to gratify the motherland with a full-size loaf on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress.

GEORGIAN 'EMERGENCY STAFF' DISCUSSES DROUGHT MEASURES

LD071549 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Intensity of the Struggle for the Harvest Must Not Be Lessened; All Fodder Procurement Potentials Must Be Exploited"]

[Excerpts] A session has taken place of the republican emergency staff for the elimination of the consequences of the prolonged drought and for safeguarding the 1980 harvest, chaired by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

A briefing was heard from Comrade O.Ye. Cherkeziya, chairman of the regional staff for rayons of the lower Kartli and deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, who noted that the regional staff, with the active participation of relevant rayon, party, soviet and agricultural organs, has carried out organizational measures in a short space of time to mobilize the working people to combat the drought. Specialists from agricultural ministries and departments attached to the regional staff have studied the state of crops and questions of irrigation and fodder procurement. On-the-spot decisions have been adopted on shortcomings discovered. The regional staff has already heard briefings from leaders of the Marneulskiy and Bolnisskiy party raykoms on the local state of affairs.

It was noted that in connection with the drought and the difficulties which have arisen in many rayons of the republic in connection with the fulfillment of vegetable procurement plans, it is necessary to carry out an additional sowing of vegetables in the main vegetable growing regions with a view to firmly safeguarding the implementation of the republican plan. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture and rayon party and agricultural organs have been set the target of rapidly seeking out areas for additional sowing and submitting proposals on this question to the republican staff.

The republic's Ministry of Agriculture and party, soviet and agricultural organs in rayons growing early potatoes are instructed to ensure that a harvest of vegetables and fodder crops is obtained from all the area released by this crop.

The staff session also discussed the question of the progress of fodder procurement. It was noted that although fodder procurement is taking place at rates outstripping last year's in the region mentioned above as a whole, this is completely inadequate in view of the consequences of the drought.

Severe criticism was directed toward leaders of party, soviet and agricultural organs in Tianetskiy Rayon, who are still not ensuring the search for additional fodder accumulation reserves, and not taking into account, in particular, the potential of forest areas and their passiveness is in practice promoting parasitical practices. In this connection the regional staff is instructed to study the state of affairs in the rayon in greater depth, to outline measures to step up fodder procurement and to submit its proposals at the next session of the republican staff.

Just criticism was also addressed to party, soviet and agricultural organs in Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon, where the harvest of agricultural crops is unacceptably slow and to a low standard. The clearing of straw from the fields is not being ensured and great losses of straw are being tolerated. The party raykom is instructed to step up control of the course of harvest work and increase people's responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

The results of the republican staff session were summed up by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

SWEDISH OBSERVATORY RECORDS UNDERGROUND 'NUCLEAR' BLAST

LD051325 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 1 Aug 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Underground Explosion in Soviet Union"]

[Text] Thursday [31 July]--The Hagfors Observatory registered seismic waves which probably came from an underground nuclear explosion in the Soviet Union's Semipalatinsk region.

The force of the explosion, which took place at about 1730 local time, measured 5.5 on the Richter scale.

KIRILENKO ATTENDS SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS CONFERENCE

LD042107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 04 Aug 80

[Text] Today a conference on stepping up scientific-technical progress in the national economy took place in the CPSU Central Committee. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee opened the conference. A report on topical questions of scientific and technical progress in the 11th 5-year period was made by Academician Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The following took part in the conference: Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

NEW PARTICLE ACCELERATOR BEING DEVELOPED

LD071619 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 August 1980 publishes on page 7 under the heading "Across the Threshold of the Unknown" an interview by PRAVDA correspondent A. Pokrovskiy with Academician A.A. Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Logunov describes work on a new particle accelerator with which "experimenters are preparing to cross the threshold of the unknown." He reports that a new booster now being created will make it possible to "increase the intensity of the proton beam more than 10-fold and begin research at a qualitatively new level," and outlines plans for the new accelerator. He notes the expected uses of the new accelerator in particle physics, adding that "in a new, hitherto inaccessible sphere of research phenomena could be encountered at which we cannot even guess now."

MARSHAL F.I. GOLIKOV DIES AFTER 'PROLONGED ILLNESS'

Golikov Obituary

LD060927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Obituary of "Marshal of the Soviet Union Filipp Ivanovich Golikov"]

[Excerpts] The prominent Soviet military leader Marshal of the Soviet Union Filipp Ivanovich Golikov died on 29 July 1980, after a prolonged illness, at the age of 80. Death has torn from the combat ranks of the armed forces a true son of the Soviet people and active participant in the civil war and the Great Patriotic War who devoted his entire conscious life to selfless service of our socialist motherland and the great cause of the Communist Party, of which he was a member from 1918.

From April 1943 F.I. Golikov held the post of chief of the Main Personnel Directorate, and from October 1944 he was also plenipotentiary of the USSR Council of People's Commissars for the repatriation of USSR citizens.

In the postwar years F.I. Golikov commanded a separate mechanized army and was chief of the Military Academy of Tank Troops. In 1958 he was appointed chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He held this high post for more than 4 years. From 1962 F.I. Golikov worked in the Central Defense Ministry apparatus.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Koskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, P.F. Batitskiy, V.I. Chuykov, I.N. Shkadov, S.F. Akhromeyev, G.V. Sredin, V.I. Varennikov, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, S.P. Vasyagin, V.A. Goncharov, P.I. Batov, P.I. Yefimov, A.N. Nachinkin.

Funeral Ceremony

LD071201 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Last Journey"]

[Text] Yesterday the armed forces and working people of the capital saw off on his last journey Marshal of the Soviet Union Filipp Ivanovich Golikov, an eminent Soviet military leader, loyal son of the Soviet people and active participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic wars.

... The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army was in funeral array. Here, on a dais framed with fresh flowers, lay the coffin containing F.I. Golikov's body.

The combat banner entwined with funeral ribbons were dipped. Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Golikov's combat decorations lay on scarlet velvet. The dais was surrounded by wreaths from the USSR Defense Ministry, the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Komsomol Central Committee, the military councils of the branches of the armed forces, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, organizations, departments and military training establishments, and the deceased's companions in arms, fellow-countrymen, relatives and friends.

At 1000 hours access to the Red Banner Hall was opened. Members of the commission to organize the funeral headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan were the first to mount the funeral vigil.

Funeral dirges were played. In silent mourning his veteran companions in arms and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen bade farewell to Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Golikov. Workers and employees from the Moscow enterprises, VUZ students and schoolchildren filed past the coffin.

The Soviet people and army and navy servicemen knew Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Golikov well. Joining the Red Army in May 1918 as a volunteer, he traveled a great path from Red Army soldier to Marshal of the Soviet Union.

The stream of people passing by the coffin was endless. Ever new wreaths were carried into the hall. Marshals of the categories of troops, generals and admirals, officers, army and navy veterans and workers from the capital's enterprises stood funeral watch. The Guard of Honor was joined by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR deputy defense ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Aviation Marshal A.I. Koldunov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov; and Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The military, naval and air attaches accredited to the embassies of a number of socialist countries in the USSR came to pay their respects to the memory of eminent Soviet military leader and loyal son of the Soviet people F.I. Golikov.

At 1200 hours access to the hall was closed and the deceased's relatives and closest friends remained by F.I. Golikov's coffin.

At Novodevichiy Cemetery a funeral meeting was held dedicated to the memory of Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Golikov. Army General S.P. Vasyagin, Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, Artillery Marshal K.P. Kazakov, and I.A. Lutsenko spoke warmly and sincerely of Filipp Ivanovich Golikov.

The funeral meeting ended. To the volleys of a salute the coffin containing the body of the deceased was consigned to the ground. The Soviet national anthem was solemnly played. Servicemen filed pass in close formation rendering the last military honors to Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Golikov.